



SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS OF THE AMAZON REDD+ SYSTEM: MEMORIES ABOUT THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

Enviromental Services
Law of Amazonas

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Regional workshops took place during a year in which the Brazilian government instituted a series of changes in the structure of ministries, policies and/or programs that directly affect the country’s ability to offer socio-environmental safeguards for jurisdictional REDD+ projects (as provided for in Cancun safeguards, for example). A number of measures that clearly weaken public policies have been adopted. These same measures move Brazilian national programs away from relevant international conventions and agreements; they compromise the effectiveness and transparency of governance, control and monitoring structures for public policies aimed at reducing deforestation and national forest legislation; they affect the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities under national law and relevant international obligations.

And it is in this context that the Amazonas state government has taken on the challenge of regulating socio-environmental safeguards and implementing the Environmental Services Law, in particular, the Climate Regulation Program and the REDD+ Subprogram. At the same time that the national political scenario proves to be unfavorable for issues related to combating deforestation and policies that are related to the climate change agenda, it should be noted that REDD+ initiatives promoted by state governments, allow a positive perception regarding the socio-environmental agenda in the country, since it is possible to understand that the debate is not entirely over, with the opportunity to strengthen state public policies aimed at reducing deforestation, combined with the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous, traditional and local peoples and communities. In any case, the challenges of building socio-environmental safeguard designs for the state are great.



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANM - Agência Nacional de Mineração (National Mining Agency)
AAM - Associação de Municípios do Amazonas (Association of Municipalities in the state of Amazonas)
CAR – Cadastro Ambiental Rural (Rural Environmental Registry)
CEMAAM – Conselho Estadual do Meio Ambiente (State Council for the Environment)CONAB - Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (National Supply Company)
COPAMA - Comissão de Agricultura, Pecuária, Pesca, Aquicultura, Abastecimento e Desenvolvimento Rural (Legislative Assembly - Agriculture and Fishing Committee)
CREA/AM - Conselho Regional de Engenharia e Agronomia do Amazonas (Amazonas Regional Council of Engineering and Agriculture)
EMBRAPA - Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation)
FAMC – Fórum Amazonense de Mudanças Climáticas, Biodiversidade e Serviços Ambientais (Forum on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environmental Services in the state of Amazonas)
FAS – Fundação Amazonas Sustentável (Amazonas Sustainable Foundation)
FVS/AM - Fundação de Vigilância em Saúde do Amazonas (Amazonas Health Surveillance Foundation)
FOIRN – Federação das Organizações Indígenas do Rio Negro (Federation of Indigenous Organizations of Rio Negro)
FUNAI - Fundação Nacional do Índio (National Indian Foundation)
GCF Task Force – Governors’ Climate and Forests Task Force
IBAMA - Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis (Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources)
IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics)
IDAM - Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agropecuário e Florestal Sustentável do Estado do Amazonas (Institute for Sustainable Development of Agriculture and Forestry of the State of Amazonas)
IDESAM – Instituto de Conservação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Amazônia (Institute of Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Amazon)
IFAM - Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia do Amazonas (Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of Amazonas)
IMAFLOA – Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola (Institute of Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification)
INCRA – Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária (National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform)

INPE - Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (National Institute for Space Research)
ILO - International Labor Organization
IPAM - Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (Amazon Environmental Research Institute)
IPÊ - Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas (Ecological Research Institute)
GDP - Gross Domestic Product
MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)
MCM - Memorial Chico Mendes (Chico Mendes Memorial)
PNGATI – Política Nacional de Gestão Ambiental e Territorial em Terras Indígenas (National Policy for Territorial and Environmental of Indigenous Lands)
UFAM - Universidade Federal do Amazonas (Federal University of Amazonas)
UNDP - United Nations Development Program
PIPCTATF - Povos Indígenas, Povos e Comunidades Tradicionais e Agricultores Tradicionais Familiares (Indigenous and Traditional Peoples and Communities, and Traditional and Family Farmers)
PPCDAm – Plano de Ação para Prevenção e Controle do Desmatamento na Amazônia Legal (Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon)
PPCerrado – Plano de Ação para Prevenção e Controle do Desmatamento e das Queimadas no Cerrado (Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fire Spots in the Cerrado biome)
RDS – Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (SDR - Sustainable Development Reserve)
SECT – Secretaria de Estado de Cidades e Territórios (State Secretariat for Cities and Territories)
SEMA – Secretaria de Estado do Meio Ambiente (State Secretariat for the Environment)
SEMMAS – Secretaria Municipal de Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade (Municipal Secretariat of the Environment and Sustainability)
SEPLANCTI - Secretaria de Estado de Desenvolvimento Econômico, Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação (State Secretariat for Economic Development, Science, Technology and Innovation)
SEPROR - Secretaria de Produção Rural do Amazonas - (Secretary of State for Rural Production)
SPU – Secretaria do Patrimônio da União (Federal Heritage Secretariat)
WWF - World Wide Fund for Nature



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PRESENTATION



In this report, information regarding the process of preparing recommendations for socio-environmental safeguards for the regulation of the Environmental Services Law in the state of Amazonas will be presented [Law N ° 4266/ 2015¹].

The recommendations for socio-environmental safeguards resulted from a set of activities implemented by the project “Regulation and Implementation of the Environmental Services Law in the state of Amazonas”, supervised by the State Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA), under the coordination of the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS), in partnership with the Institute for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Amazon (IDESAM), Vitória Amazônica Foundation (FVA) and Conservation International Brazil (CI-Brasil). This project is supported by the “Window A” Edict of the Governors’ Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF Task Force), managed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and financed with the support of the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment.

The Amazonas State Policy on Environmental Services and the Environmental Services Management System [Law N° 4.266/2015], conceives the creation of seven programs, among them, the Climate and Carbon Regulation Program. This program, according to the text of the law, is linked to the recovery, conservation and preservation of natural ecosystems that contribute to climatic balance and thermal comfort; it is also linked to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, conservation, maintenance and increase of carbon stocks, through the development of conservation activities and the restoration of natural and man-made ecosystems. The Climate and Carbon Regulation Program, in turn, also conceives three subprograms: the REDD+ subprogram, the event compensation subprogram and the industrial and business activities subprogram. For Law N° 4.266/2015 as well as its programs and subprograms to be valid, some aspects of the law need to be regulated, among them, socio-environmental safeguards.

¹ State Law N° 4.266 from 2015 sets out the Amazonas State Policy on Environmental Services and the Environmental Services Management System, creates the State Fund for Climate Change, Environmental Conservation and Environmental Services, changes State Laws N° 3.135/2007 and 3.184/2007, and makes other arrangements.

Socio-environmental Safeguards are general guidelines, which were defined, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as general guidelines that must be observed by countries that wish to be rewarded for the results achieved in REDD+ (BRAZIL, 2019). Socio-environmental Safeguards should offer guidelines for systems, programs and projects aimed at Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation. These guidelines should also ensure forest conservation, sustainable forest management and increased carbon stocks (REDD+) in order to have risks and negative impacts reduced and, at the same time, have positive impacts potentialized. Socio-environmental Safeguards focus mainly on respect for the rights of traditional and indigenous peoples together with other groups that are considered vulnerable as well as maintaining and increasing biodiversity, based on a sturdy and transparent governance system. In order to achieve the objective of its application, safeguards must be built and implemented in a participatory manner as well as monitored and assessed over time (Brazil et al., 2015).

As part of the process of defining recommendations for socio-environmental safeguards, there was a pre-consultation meeting in Manaus and six workshops were held in the following municipalities in the state of Amazonas: Apuí, Novo Arpuanã, Tabatinga, Manaus, Tefé and São Gabriel da Cachoeira. These workshops aimed to inform the local population about the regulation process of the Environmental Services Law in the state of Amazonas, in order to clarify the main concepts related to climate change and the importance of socio-environmental safeguards for the programs and subprograms provided for in the Law. Through a methodology of working groups, the workshops were also an opportunity to raise information on the environmental and social challenges faced by people in the regions visited, as well as to come up with suggestions for the development of the REDD+ subprogram.

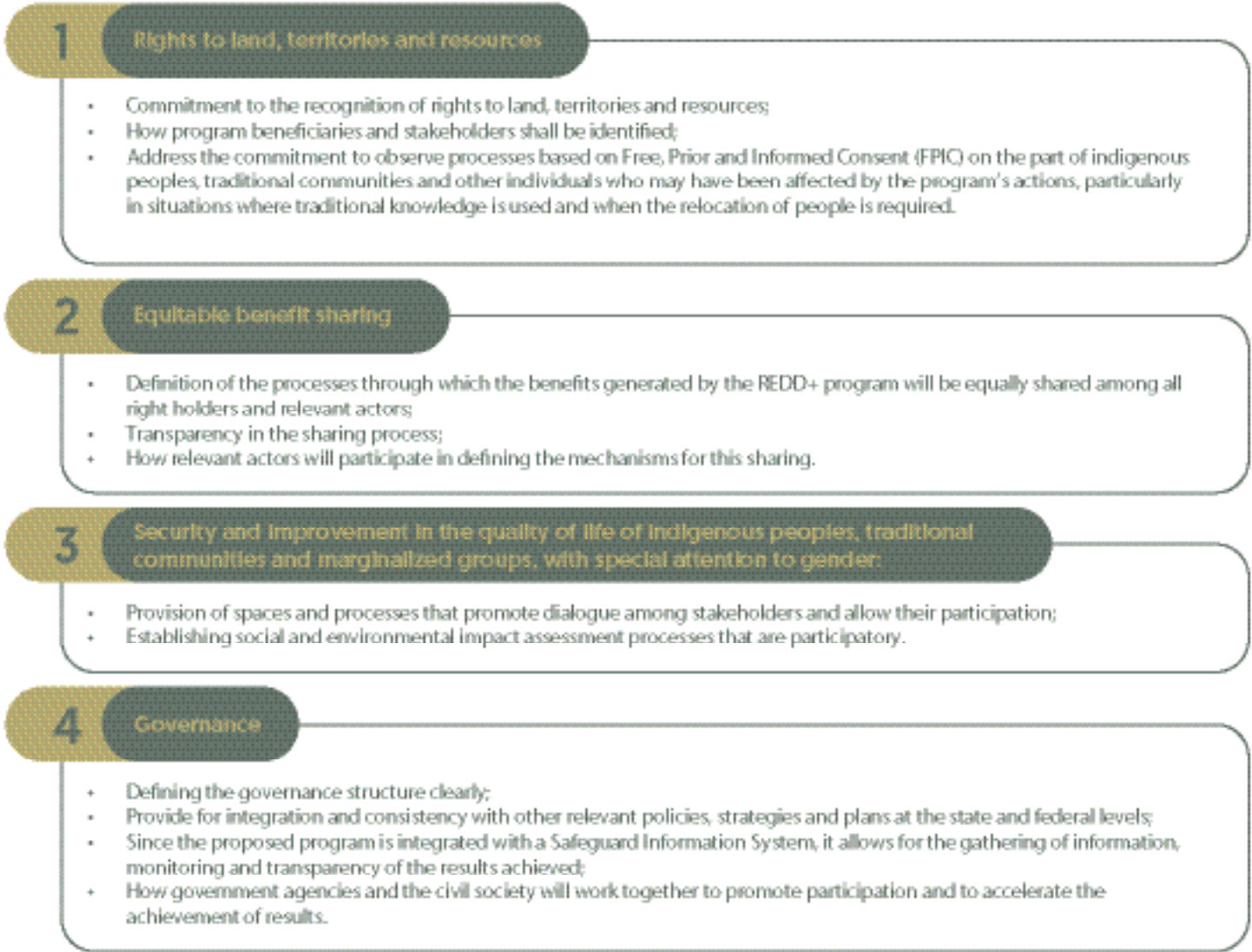


In this report, the main results of these workshops and the recommendations for Socio-environmental Safeguards for the Climate and Carbon Regulation Program will be presented, in particular for the REDD+ Subprogram. The recommendations presented are expected to be considered by the State Secretariat for the Environment in the state of Amazonas when regulating the Climate and Carbon Program.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LAW IN THE STATE OF AMAZONAS AND ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS FOR SOCIO- ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

For the elaboration of recommendations for safeguards, an analysis of the Environmental Services Law for the State of Amazonas (Law N° 4.266/2015) was carried out, considering components that were essential for the Socio-environmental Safeguards. These components were defined based on the criteria adopted by the Institute of Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification (IMAFLOA), when in 2015, it analyzed the status of Socio-environmental Safeguards in public policies and private REDD+ projects in Brazil. These criteria were defined with reference to the three safeguards groups: REDD+ SES (Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation with Socio-environmental Benefits), Brazilian Safeguards and Cancun Safeguards. The complementary points of the three documents were recognized and aggregated, forming a set called “Essential Components for Compliance with Safeguards” and these are listed in the table below.

Components that are essential in order to comply with socio-environmental safeguards



5 Biodiversity and ecosystem services

- Definition of how to monitor the impacts resulting from the implementation of REDD+ programs in terms of biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- Definition of measures for the maintenance of sensitive ecosystems and species;
- Definition of measures to contain the conversion and degradation of forests.

6 Participation and social control

- Definition of how to identify right holders and relevant actors;
- How actors will have their participation in the REDD+ program guaranteed;
- How to define public consultation processes as well as complaint and demand mechanisms;
- Guarantees and ways to participate in monitoring groups;
- Use of monitoring for the continuous improvement of the program

7 Legal compliance

- Definition of how the REDD+ program complies with national laws and international agreements as well as how it is aligned with the actions proposed at different levels of governance;
- Specification of laws related to the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities;
- Specification of policies and programs that are relevant for the governance of the REDD+ system.

Considering such components, Law N° 4.266/2015, showed the following strengths:

- Commitment to the recognition of the rights to land, territories and resources;
- Commitment to participation as citizens;
- Commitment to the equitable sharing of benefits, transparency and participation of social actors;
 - Commitment to improving the quality of life of indigenous peoples and traditional communities;
- General definition of governance;
- Provision for integration as well as coherence with other relevant policies, strategies and plans at the state and federal levels;
 - Commitment to transparency and to the participation of society in monitoring activities;
- Commitment to the protection of biodiversity;
- Commitment to comply with international references and national laws that regulate the theme of climate and the rights of indigenous peoples.

The weaknesses of Law N° 4.266/2015 in relation to the components of safeguards are related to the following topics:

- a) Identification of right holders: definition of how the relevant right holders and actors will be identified;
- b) Forms of participation, right to consultation, free, prior and informed consent: which spaces and processes will promote dialogue among interested actors and allow participation; how the processes of free, prior and informed consent should be observed and; how public consultation processes, grievance mechanisms, complaints and claims will be defined;

c) Participatory monitoring: it will be necessary to define how social participation will be guaranteed in the groups, in order to monitor and assess social and environmental impacts and; how the program should integrate a Safeguard Information System (information gathering, monitoring and transparency of the results achieved);

d) Equitable sharing of benefits: neither does the law define the processes through which benefits that are generated by the REDD+ subprogram will be shared, nor does it define the participation of relevant actors and how the process will be made transparent;

e) Inclusion of marginalized groups, with special attention to gender issues: It does not address either the security or the improvement of the quality of life of marginalized groups, nor does it give special attention to the issue of gender;

f) Protection of biodiversity: It does not define how the impacts resulting from the implementation of REDD+ programs will be monitored in terms of biodiversity and ecosystem services; it does not define measures for the maintenance of sensitive ecosystem species and; it does not define measures to contain the conversion and degradation of forests;

g) Compliance with international references and national laws that regulate the topic of climate and the rights of indigenous peoples: it does not specify laws related to the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities.

PREVIOUS MEETING AND REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

The development of a consultation process, the most comprehensive and participatory possible, in a state with the dimensions of the state of Amazonas and with the socio-environmental complexity that the state encompasses is in itself a great challenge. The state has 62 municipalities, distributed in 4 mesoregions, 13 microregions and 65 indigenous groups. Amazonas is the state that has the largest population of Indians in the country, totaling 168,680 according to the 2010 Census. There are at least three protocols that are defined to be used for the consultation with indigenous peoples and the protocol of FOIRN is in the process of being prepared ². Amazonas has 42 State Conservation Units where there are 26,431 families, in 1,030 communities [SEMA, 2018]. There are 8 certified quilombola communities in the state of Amazonas [PALMARES, 2020].

Given the complexity and the challenges of implementing the regulation process of the Environmental Services Law in the state of Amazonas, it was decided that the first step was to hold regional workshops, with the objective of informing the people about the regulation process as also about the concepts of socio-environmental safeguards. Another objective would be the collection of important information to be considered by the State Government for the process of regulation and implementation of the Climate and Carbon Regulation Program. Therefore, provisions were made for regional workshops to be carried out in six municipalities in the state of Amazonas (Figure 1): Apuí, Novo Aripuanã, Tabatinga, Manaus, Tefé and São Gabriel da Cachoeira. These were chosen due to the following criteria: pressure for deforestation (as in the case of municipalities such as Apuí and Novo Aripuanã, south of Amazonas), strong presence of indigenous peoples (such as Tabatinga and São Gabriel da Cachoeira), logistical support and easy access to stakeholders, as in the case of Tefé and Manaus. The workshops had as their main objectives: publicize

² Consultation protocols determine how indigenous peoples wish to be consulted in order to comply with Convention 169 by ILO.



Figure 2.
Pre-Workshop on Socio-environmental Safeguards in Manaus.
Photo: Dirce Quintino [2019].



Results from working groups during the Pre-Workshop held in Manaus

At the meeting held in Manaus prior to the regional workshops, the topics related to Socio-environmental Safeguards for the Climate and Carbon Regulation Program were discussed through a world café methodology. The audience for the meeting was divided into three groups that discussed challenges, opportunities and recommendations for the following topics separately: governance structure (group 1), respect for the rights of indigenous and local peoples (group 2) and full and effective participation of stakeholders (group 3). All participants circulated in all groups, being able to contribute to the debate regarding the weaknesses and strengths on the themes that were being addressed by each group.

As for the subject related to the structure and governance capacity of the state of Amazonas for the Climate and Carbon Regulation Program, the existence of a collegiate body composed of FAMC, CEMAAM and traditional peoples, among others, was considered to be a strength. That contributed to a more efficient participation and transparency in the Climate and Carbon Regulation Program. On the other hand, the concentration of responsibility that was anticipated for CEMAAM and SEMA, the lack of resources for SEMA, the lack of resources for the implementation of management tools for protected areas and reflexes on regional decision-making processes were seen as weaknesses. As recommendations in relation to this theme, the following issues were presented: importance of the legitimacy of the advisory councils with deliberative power; need for resources to mobilize traditional communities and peoples; need for a transparency site; development of a state monitoring system, with social participation; concentration of demands in the Technical Chamber on Climate Change and Environmental Services with subsequent submission to CEMAAM; need to develop indicators in order to compose the Safeguards Monitoring System; and the need to create a governance organogram for the Environmental Services Law.

The group that discussed the safeguard regarding the respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and local populations, considered the existence of the State Council for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities as a strength. As important elements to be considered in the Climate and Carbon Regulation Program, there are the demarcation of indigenous lands and Conservation Units (CUs), the organization and mobilization of grassroots organizations in the state of Amazonas and the guarantee of participation of traditional peoples and communities in councils and public policy discussions. As a weakness in relation to the guarantee of the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, the lack of recognition of the management techniques of indigenous peoples was mentioned as well as the weakening of bodies (Secretariat of Federal Heritage - SPU, Secretariat of Cities and Territories - SECT and National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform - INCRA), the abandonment of council seats and loss of representation; lack of integration of traditional peoples and communities in Amazonas; lack of recognition of land/territorial rights; lack of new production technologies in traditional communities; absence of the State in the environmental and territorial protection of conservation areas in the state of Amazonas; lack of publicity about the Federal Government's actions in the state regarding programs of interest; and the State's difficulty to ensure the CAR for traditional peoples and communities in CUs. The following

recommendations were made: strengthen the Traditional Peoples and Communities Council; strengthen social control over financial resources for policies; respect for the traditional practices of indigenous peoples and traditional communities; continue the demarcation of Indigenous Lands (ILs); regularize lands of traditional populations outside CUs; ensure compliance with the consultation and validation protocols of indigenous communities; use the nomenclature Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Peoples and Communities and Traditional Family Farmers (PIPC-TATF) in the documents of the Climate Regulation Program; mediate and encourage the exchange of experiences among the communities; strengthen traditional peoples and communities so that they are integrated into the Environmental Services System; respect the rights and interests of family and traditional farmers; encourage farmers from traditional peoples to use organic farming technology; not using the CAR as a requirement to be eligible to receive funds from the Payment for Environmental Services (PES); Strengthen institutions that are responsible for registration in the CAR.

The discussion about the safeguard on full and effective participation of stakeholders, especially indigenous and traditional peoples as well as traditional and local communities, pointed out the existence of Consultation Protocols in the state and the existence of the Traditional Peoples Council as strengths; the change in the law that created the council of traditional peoples and communities; the existence of CU Management Councils; the Technical Chamber on Climate Change and Environmental Services; strong indigenous entities and the Indigenous Planning and Policy Steering Committee. The following issues were identified as weaknesses: the discontinuity of PNGATI (National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Lands); the lack of information; the crisis of representativeness; fragile land rights; lack of clarity in government concepts and actions on traditional peoples and communities; lack of basic knowledge about important concepts for public policies; lack of government structure to make information known; lack of informative material for federal agencies that act within the Councils so that they can know how to collaborate. The following recommendations were presented by the group in relation to the participation of indigenous peoples and traditional communities in the Climate and Carbon Regulation Program: any decision related to indigenous peoples and traditional communities must be decentralized; it is necessary to raise awareness and provide information to the community bases; it is necessary to develop a panel of indicators in order to monitor safeguards; it is necessary to include and ensure the representation of indigenous and traditional communities; it is necessary to ensure the effective and direct participation of representatives of traditional peoples; it is necessary to have financial support in order to ensure participation; expand the debate about the consultation protocol; include participation of traditional and family farmers; elaborate and disseminate educational materials with appropriate language for clarity on how to act on the theme; define strategy and criteria to ensure the inclusion of communities with difficult logistical access; ensure public consultations with the different segments.

After the Pre-Workshop Meeting held in Manaus, six regional workshops were held between the months of October and December, 2019 in order to: (i) inform people about the regulation process of the Environmental Services Law in the state of Amazonas, (ii) about the main concepts related to the Climate and Carbon Regulation Program and (iii) collect information on the main social and environmental challenges faced by the communities, in relation to their ways of life and their relationship with natural resources, in order to contribute to the recommendations in terms of Socio-environmental Safeguards for the regulation of Law N° 4.266/2015.

The preparation activities for the regional workshops included drawing up a list of local entities and community associations in the vicinity of the municipalities that were invited to participate in the meeting, with the mobilization being carried out by SEMA and supported by local actors. The workshops were held adopting the following methodology: the holding of a meeting lasting about six hours, with expository moments (through powerpoint presentations and the use of a 4x3,20m map of the Amazon region, printed on canvas-type material, used during the workshops to illustrate, in a more palatable way, data related to state REDD+ programs in the Amazon region as a whole) and also through group discussions, using the world café methodology. The definition of the topics addressed in the groups was made on a case-by-case basis, considering relevant themes for each of the selected municipalities, raised through interviews prior to the meetings — except for the theme of women and young people, which was considered a relevant theme for all workshops since these were created to raise the debate on the challenges faced by women and young people in the region. That allowed men and women to discuss topics such as young people, sexism and violence against women in the regions visited. In total, 292 people participated in the workshops, 129 women (44%) and 163 men (56%).

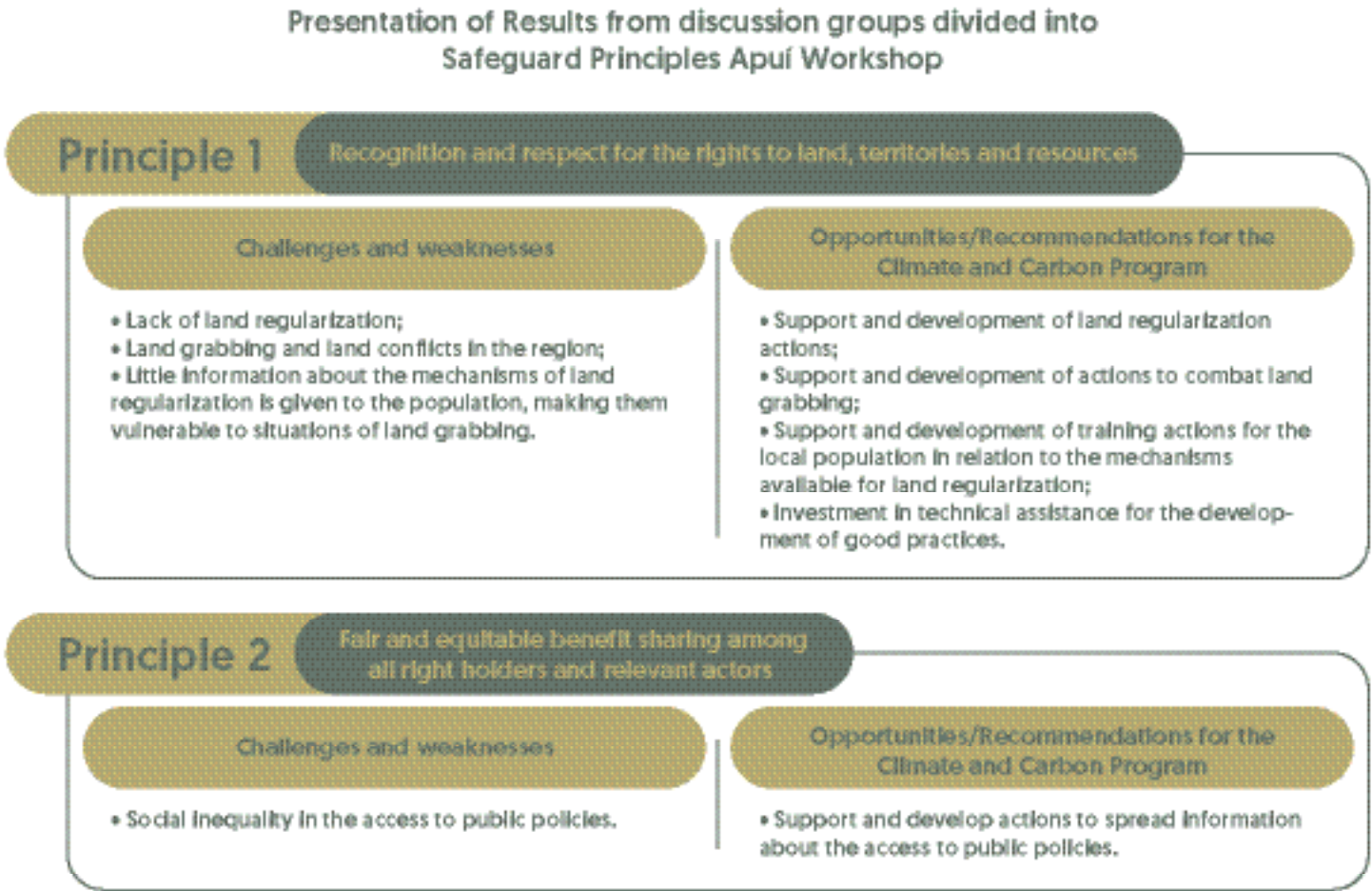
Figure 3.
Socio-environmental Safeguards
Workshop in Apuí.
Photo: Kiviane Ribeiro (2019).



Workshop in the Municipality of Apuí

Located in the south of the state of Amazonas, the municipality of Apuí is among the municipalities that suffer the most due to pressure coming from deforestation within the state of Amazonas. According to August 2019 data from IPAM and INPE, the municipality had 1,754 fire spots and an area equivalent to 151 km² was deforested. The regional workshop took place on October 31, at the Multifunctional Center of Apuí (Figure 3) and was attended by 29 participants (15 women and 14 men). It is important to note that the largest participation came from groups that work in the environmental area in the region. There was little participation on the part of traditional communities, represented by three young women and one male leader. The topics discussed by the participants through the formation of groups were: sustainable cattle farming; women and young people; extractivism, family farming and tourism.

The themes that resulted from the debates were divided into Safeguard Principles, indicating the challenges, gaps and opportunities identified in the regional workshops in the Council for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities.



Principle 3

Long-term improvement of livelihood and well-being for traditional and farming peoples and communities as well as for traditional and family farmers and local communities with special attention to women and to the most marginalized and/or vulnerable ones

Challenges and weaknesses

- Situation of poverty among rural populations;
- The lack of land regularization compromises the quality of life of extractivists and family farmers, especially because it affects access to credit;
- Rural exodus and lack or restricted access to health care and education (lack of health professionals and teachers, especially in the first years of elementary education);
- Difficulty in developing a market for the products coming from socio-biodiversity (communication, infrastructure, logistics, access to markets, high cost of production, commercialization through the figure of intermediaries);
- Lack of food security (the municipality does not produce enough food for its supply); lack of food security (lack of sanitary conditions for the production of local beef - municipal slaughterhouse);
- Lack of organization for producers to access fairer markets;
- There are locations without electricity.

Young people and women

- Prejudice against women;
- Lack of educational opportunities and leisure for young people;
- Difficulty for rural girls to access education.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Support and development of actions that promote work, employment and increase in income;
- Support and development of actions of land regularization and access to credit for extractivists and family farmers;
- Support and development of actions that help riverine people, extractivists and family farmers to remain in these lands, especially actions regarding access to health and education services;
- Support and development of actions that add value to the municipality's production in order to make the access to the markets easier;
- Investment in local productive arrangements and enhancement of local environmental products and services (sustainable cattle farming, fish farming, handicrafts, tourism);
- Support and development of actions focused on promoting food security;
- Support and development of actions that help them to access fairer markets;
- Support and development of actions to promote electricity for all (solar energy).

Young people and women

- Support and development of actions that promote gender equality;
- Support and development of actions aimed at young people (access to education and leisure).

Principle 4

Contribute to good governance, to the broader objectives of sustainable development and to social justice

Challenges and weaknesses

- Land conflicts in federal plots, areas of CUs and Extractive Settlement Projects;
- Extensive and conventional agricultural practices and use of natural resources;
- Lack of priority on the part of the government to implement existing policies for young people and women;
- Absence of the State (lack of teams and resources).

Opportunities / Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Develop actions to deal with conflicts of competences (federal and state levels) that affect the rights of traditional and local peoples and communities;
- Develop and support actions that promote and encourage the adoption of agricultural practices and the use of natural resources in a sustainable manner;
- Have activities and actions promoted by the REDD+ subprogram include the support and strengthening of public policies aimed at young people and women;
- Provide resources and teams in order to improve the service given by state agencies to local populations.

Principle 5

Maintenance and improvement of biodiversity and ecosystem services

Challenges and weaknesses

- Lack of sanitary and environmental regularization;
- Environmental Licensing;
- Development of the potential for sustainable community-based tourism (scenic beauty, handicrafts and fishing).

Opportunities / Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Support and development of actions that promote environmental and sanitary regularization;
- Support and development of actions that regulate, promote and encourage sustainable community-based tourism (infrastructure, logistics, touristic arrangements).

Principle 6

Full and effective participation of all right holders and relevant actors in the Climate and Carbon program

Challenges and weaknesses

- Lack of organization and social participation;
- Low engagement of people when there are discussions about common agendas;
- Low participation of women and young people.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Support and development of actions that promote the involvement of actors, and social organizations (organizational strengthening and leadership development, especially for young people);
- Support and development of actions that promote the strengthening, empowerment and engagement of young people and women.

Principle 7

Cumprimento das leis locais e nacionais, assim como tratados, convenções e outros instrumentos internacionais relevantes.

Challenges and weaknesses

- Low compliance with land and environmental legislation;
- Lack of human and financial resources for the enforcement, inspection and monitoring of laws;
- Lack of environmental and sanitary regularization;
- Environmental Licensing;
- Lack of land regularization.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Map the main unfulfilled laws, identifying the main causes for their non-compliance;
- Develop actions that focus on compliance with local and national laws as well as with other relevant international instruments;
- Support and development of actions aimed at land regularization.



Participation of women and the debate on young people and women in the Apuí workshop

In general, with regard to the participation of women, the following points stand out:

1. The number of participants fluctuated throughout the activities, however, there was a good number of women present and they were the majority of people at some moments. Effective participation, however, was low, particularly at times when the entire group was united and when there were more men in the groups. In groups where there were men, they tended to be the protagonists of the debate, even when the topic debated was related to opportunities and obstacles experienced by women.

2. During the presentation of all participants, the presence of 3 young women who participated in the workshop representing a traditional community of the region drew attention. When asked about problems faced by women, they did not present specific speeches about problems, but pointed to the importance of valuing women's productive activities in communities like theirs, such as handicrafts. They would like to have support in order to market their products.

3. Gender issues, dealt with by a specific group in the workshop, ended up acquiring a certain prominence at the end of the works, given that at one point, the speech of one of the participants, who stated that Apuí was a "sexist municipality", caused discomfort in one of the participants, who treated the topic jokingly, opposing that statement. At a certain point during the group debate, it was necessary for the mediator to present some information about what the terms "sexism" and "feminism" mean. For the participant in question, both are similar terms, with feminism being a behavior similar to sexism, but originated among women.

4. When women were asked about challenges and opportunities related to their experience, prejudice against women was mentioned as one of the main obstacles encountered, making it difficult to generate income and have opportunities to study, among others. Among the opportunities, there is the incentive to the productive activity of women; awareness of the importance of reducing inequalities between women and men and training and encouraging local female leaders; creation of rural schools so that girls from communities who want to continue their studies and are prevented by the family from moving to the city to do so, have educational options close to the family.

5. Regarding young people, their exodus from the area and the lack of leaders among them stand out and collaborate to perpetuate former local leaders. To deal with this, it was suggested that there should be greater investment in educational policies on sports and culture in the city. This would make staying in the municipality more attractive, especially in the case of higher education, which takes many young people to live in other cities in the state, such as Manicoré and Manaus.

Figure 4.
People participating in the Socio-environmental
Safeguards Workshop in Novo Aripuanã.
Photo: Kiviane Ribeiro (2019).



Workshop in the Municipality of Novo Aripuanã

Located in the south of Amazonas, the municipality of Novo Aripuanã was also among the municipalities with the highest rate of deforestation in 2019. According to data from IPAM and INPE, until August 2019, the municipality had 665 fire spots and 122.3 km² of deforested area. In the surroundings of Novo Aripuanã, there are two Sustainable Development Reserves (SDRs), whose residents have as their main urban base, the city: SDR Juma and SDR Madeira. Due to its proximity, there seems to be a greater presence of residents from the Juma Reserve. The dynamics of housing exists in such a way, that people who live in the area of traditional communities, spend part of their time in the communities and part of it in the city. Some of them either have a residence or count on the residence of family members in the municipality of Novo Aripuanã, enjoying public and private services that they do not find in the areas of the reserves. There is also an indigenous land called Terra Setemã in the area of influence of the city. It is composed of two main communities, Vista Alegre 1 and 2. According to information provided in the preparatory meetings for the workshops, the indigenous people of this territory are served by the FUNAI office in the municipality of Borba, but are served by social policies such as education, health and social assistance in Novo Aripuanã. In the reserves, resident community members have extraction and family farming as their main economic activities. In agriculture, they plant both in floodplains and dry lands, and their main products are fruits such as watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus* Thumb. Mansf.)

and banana (*Musa spp.*), and cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz). They have been very receptive to the performance of agencies that work with rural technical assistance, such as IDAM, which also helps with fishing activities to a lesser degree. The Novo Aripuanã Environment Secretariat has already received complaints from residents who had conflicts with loggers in the Indigenous Lands. The Novo Aripuanã Regional Workshop took place on November 5, 2019, in the auditorium of the Novo Aripuanã City Hall and was attended by 74 people (28 women and 46 men). The workshop was supported by the team of the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS), the Municipal Environment Secretariat, the Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Development in the State of Amazonas (IDAM) and leaders from traditional communities in the Juma Reserve (Figure 4). The workshop in Novo Aripuanã had a wide participation of people from the traditional communities of the Rio Madeira and Juma reserves. As it relates to local residents on an almost daily basis, FAS was able to successfully mobilize community members in the region. There was considerable participation of women in both periods of the Workshop. Some of them took their sons and daughters because they had no one to leave them with during the period in which they participated in the debate. Despite the number of women present, their participation in the debates was still timid, since when the whole group got together, men's speeches dominated. A timid female participation consisted in questioning how the invitation to the event was carried out. The topics discussed by the participants after the formation of groups were: extraction; forest management; women and young people; family farming.

The themes for the debates were separated by Safeguard Principles in order to show the challenges, gaps and opportunities for the region through the regional safeguard workshops.

Presentation of Results from discussion groups divided into Safeguard Principles
Novo Aripuanã Workshop

Principle 1 Recognition and respect for the rights to land, territories and resources

Challenges and weaknesses

- Lack of land regularization;
- There are indigenous lands in the municipality that are demarcated but were not talked about during the workshop.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Support and development of land regularization actions;
- Identify, characterize and include indigenous peoples in the south of the state of Amazonas in the REDD+ program process.

Principle 2 Fair and equitable benefit sharing among all right holders and relevant actors

Challenges and weaknesses

- Improve the management/definition of priorities for the application of resources in reserves/communities.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Support and development of mechanisms in order to define equitable sharing of resources and benefits.

Principle 3

Long-term improvement of livelihood and well-being for traditional and farming peoples and communities as well as for traditional and family farmers and local communities with special attention to women and to the most marginalized and/or vulnerable ones

Challenges and weaknesses

- Situation of poverty and vulnerability of the families of extractivists and family farmers (not enough income to support the family);
- Lack of incentives for extraction and family farming (access to mechanization, technical assistance and rural extension, flow and quality of production);
- Commercialization of extractive products and family farming through middlemen;
- Flow of production from extractivists and family farmers hampered by the logistic conditions of the municipality;
- Poor education system (there are not enough classrooms to meet the demand of the communities);
- Floods in agricultural areas that result in the loss of production in floodplains;

Young people and Women

- Use of drugs, alcohol and prostitution is increasing in communities;
- Prejudice against women (lack of freedom and prejudice against women working outside the home);
- Situations of violence against women;
- Lack of health, education and leisure structures in the communities;
- Social and environmental impacts of illegal gold mining in the riverbed (increased prostitution and violence, contamination of rivers and impacts on fishing).

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Promote actions that focus on eradicating poverty and improving the quality of life of traditional and local peoples that live in and depend on forests and natural resources (improvement of public services and community structures);
- Support and promote actions that focus on valuing and organizing the marketing of products produced by extractivists and family farmers;
- Provide technical assistance and rural extension to families that make a living from extraction and family farming;
- Promote public policies that promote the commercialization of products produced by extractivists and farmers and family farmers;

Young people and Women

- Support and promote actions that help farming families and extractivists to deal with the impacts of climate change (periods of floods and droughts that are being experienced more recently);
- Support and promote actions to make people aware of and treat problems related to the use of drugs and alcohol in communities and sexually transmitted diseases, among other topics related to public health;
- Support and development of actions that promote gender equality;
- Carrying out actions to combat violence against women;
- Actions to deal with the environmental and social impacts of gold mining on local and traditional communities.³

³ It is worth mentioning that there is, on the part of some participants in the workshop, a perception about the "positive" impacts of gold mining, especially as regards to putting the economy on the move, generating work and resources for some families and for the municipality itself.

Principle 4

Contribute to good governance, to the broader objectives of sustainable development and to social justice.

Challenges and weaknesses

- Absence of the State (lack of teams and resources);
- Irregular gold mining;
- Irregular logging.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Resources and teams to improve services that are provided by the State agencies to local populations;
- Analyze inconsistencies among policies, strategies and plans of the State that are related to the use of natural resources, which may be preventing the regularity of productive activities (for example, rules for small forest management plans that require that the wood extracted in the forest must be processed in the forest);

Principle 5

Maintenance and improvement of biodiversity and ecosystem services

Challenges and weaknesses

- Scenario of loss of copaliba and Brazil nut extraction (Brazil nut trees are "dirtier" and abandoned);
- Illegal logging is finishing with copaliba trees;
- Environmental impacts of illegal gold mining;
- Organization of the production and commercialization of extractivists, producers and family producers;
- Lack of incentive for sustainable forest management: land rights, licensing, structure, lack of inspection;
- Deforestation.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Support and develop participatory actions aimed at mapping and rescuing the production of Brazil nuts and copaliba;
- Support and develop actions to combat illegal logging and promote sustainable forest management in the region;
- Develop actions to deal with the environmental and social impacts of gold mining that occurs in rivers in the region;
- Support and develop actions that help to organize family producers and their extractive production;
- Develop a mechanism in order to add value to the market and to the extraction of forest products (rubber, copaliba, Brazil nut, rosewood, liana, among other products);
- Support and develop actions to reforest deforested areas.

Principle 6

Full and effective participation of all right holders and relevant actors in the Climate and Carbon program

Challenges and weaknesses

- Young people lack interest in participating in associations;
- Lack of support and resistance from men as regards to women's participation;
- During the workshop, some participants declared that they were not adequately informed about the objectives of the meeting.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- - Support and develop actions that encourage the participation of young people and women in decision-making spaces about projects and actions related to their interests (resources and adoption of strategies to make the participation of women easier, considering specificities related to family life);
- Promote training actions aimed at men about gender issues;
- Create more appropriate communication and dissemination mechanisms to inform and to get representatives of indigenous, traditional and local peoples and communities involved.

Principle 7

Compliance with local and national laws, as well as treaties, conventions and other relevant international instruments.

Challenges and weaknesses

- Low compliance with land and environmental legislation;
- Lack of human and financial resources for the enforcement and monitoring of laws;
- Lack of environmental and sanitary regularization;
- Environmental Licensing;
- Lack of land regularization.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Map the main unfulfilled laws, identifying the main causes for their non-compliance;
- Develop actions that focus on compliance with local and national laws as well as with other relevant international instruments;
- Support and development of land regularization actions;



Participation of women and the debate about young people and women in the Novo Aripuanã workshop

With regard to the women from the Rio Madeira and Juma SDRs, it was informed that they still are the ones who are primarily responsible for taking care of household chores and activities, just as it is the case throughout the country. Most families in these reserves are beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program. According to FAS' estimates, there are women composing the board of community associations in all the main associations in Rio Madeira. In Juma, the participation would be considered lower, but in one specific association there is a community vice-president who is a woman.

With regard to their productive activities, they act more frequently in the processing of products from family farming (such as the production of cassava flour, for example) and in "vegetable gardens" and "orchards" (cultivation of vegetables on a small scale). There are reports of handicraft activities, such as the manufacture and sale of clay stoves and barbecues. According to a representative from IDAM, they worked to encourage income generation some years ago through the incentive given to certain production chains in which the community women were more involved, however, with the reduction in the number of workers in the institution, it has not been possible to perform actions that meet the specific demands of the women there. This means that the institution has only been supporting the production of family farming that has some level of consolidation, which in this case is mainly managed by men.

Another highlight is the effect generated by policies such as the Bolsa Família Program and the Bolsa Floresta Program – including other activities related to the latter - in making women become protagonists in communities. According to the information provided by FAS, there was an increase in the number of women with personal documentation, something that is essential in order to access policies that can provide them with protection and other guarantees of rights. In the case of the Bolsa Floresta Program, given that FAS has been urged to act to promote gender equality, the incentive to participate in collective activities within the program has an important potential in building a culture of social female participation. However, despite advances, the obstacles still seem to be many, showing we still have a long way to go in order to achieve the full participation of community women in associations and other collective forums that have the presence of riverine people.

It was also mentioned that mining activities, which are mostly illegal, particularly in the Rio Madeira Reserve, have encouraged the sexual exploitation of women. In connection to that, other kinds of rights violations can arise, especially some forms of violence against women. It is fearsome that, in a context of increased risks to the integrity of women, there is still a lack of access to information on public policies and a weak presence of the state not only when it comes to mediating environmental conflicts, but also in guaranteeing and protecting the



Participation of women and the debate about young people and women in the Novo Aripuanã workshop

rights of women who live in these SDRs, as shown during a visit and through the reports collected.

During the Workshop, as a result of the group discussion about Women and Young People, among the main problems mentioned, prejudice against women, the difficulty of job insertion and the lack of individual freedoms stood out. In relation to this last problem, some reports point out that women are often prevented from studying, from participating in collective activities in associations and from taking on leadership positions ("my husband becomes jealous if I attend school or church", "Husbands do not like women to travel and therefore do not allow them to be part of associations") or even from having access to health policies ("some husbands do not let women have a [gynecological] preventive exam").

With regard to opportunities, it was highlighted that it is important to perform activities related to gender issues so that men become aware of the importance of women's participation in productive activities, in associations and in public debates. It would also be essential to have trainings, workshops and projects aimed at empowering women, in order to provide them with tools so that they can be greater protagonists in the family, in income generation and in political participation.

Some women found it more difficult to express their opinions due to some resistance among men to come into the discussion of the problems faced by women, they became shy and showed difficulties in public speaking. As much as there was an attempt to encourage the participation of these women who were presenting greater impediments to their participation, some of them did not give their opinions.

Figure 5.
Socio-environmental Safeguards
Workshop in Tabatinga.
Photo: Dirce Quintino (2019).



Workshop in the Municipality of Tabatinga

Unlike Apuí and Novo Aripuanã, the municipality of Tabatinga, which is located in the mesoregion of southwest Amazonas, in the microregion of Alto Solimões, does not face strong pressure from deforestation and fires. The city of Tabatinga has the unique characteristic of being a triple border region, with a dry border between Tabatinga and Leticia (Colombia), which allows a great transit of people between the cities and imposes challenges in several social and public policy aspects. There are many cultural and ethnic-racial conflicts including xenophobia as well as high levels of violence linked to the recurrent drug trafficking happening through the borders of the state of Amazonas, especially the borders with Colombia. Despite being a regional hub, it is a municipality with a GDP per capita of R\$ 6,651.46, which places it in the 44th place in the state and among the last placed in the country, with the 5,154th place among the 5,570 Brazilian municipalities. According to the last Demographic Census (in 2010), the city had a population of 52,272 people, however, the estimated population in 2019 is 65,844 people.

The regional workshop took place on November 19, 2019, in the auditorium of the State University of Amazonas (UEA) (Figure 5). There were 32 people in this meeting, 19 women and 13 men. The workshop in Tabatinga had publicity and mobilization in at least two other municipalities in the region, Atalaia do Norte and Benjamin Constant. In addition to the visit of a public servant from the State Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA) to these locations, radio broadcasting on Rádio Nacional do Alto Solimões, an affiliate of Empresa Brasil de Comunicação (EBC)



publicized the event. The themes of the project and the contents of the Environmental Services Law being regulated were informed in general lines during this publicity. A gender consultancy participated, and it pointed out the importance of addressing gender issues in the project. An invitation was made in the language of the Ticuna indigenous people, one of the main groups of traditional communities in the region. The topics discussed by the participants through the formation of groups were: Alto Solimões Regions (what are the main social and environmental challenges of living in a border region?); Family farming (what are the main challenges faced by family farmers in the Alto Solimões region?); Indigenous Peoples (what is the situation of indigenous peoples and communities in the region? What are the main challenges?) And; Women and Young People (What are the challenges faced by women and young people in the region? What actions and initiatives could be put together in order to improve opportunities for women?).

Presentation of Results from discussion groups divided into Safeguard Principles
Tabatinga Workshop

Principle 1

Recognition and respect for the rights to land, territories and resources

Challenges and weaknesses

- Devaluation of Indigenous cultures;
- State presence;
- Threat to Indigenous rights and territories;
- Absence/reduction of monitoring;
- Security for communities/presence of pirates;
- Involvement in illegal activities due to lack of alternatives;
- Lack of demarcation of Indigenous territories;
- Return to a period when there was a lot of prejudice against Indigenous people.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Strengthen the actions of monitoring and assistance to bodies of Indigenous peoples;
- Strategy to strengthen security and monitoring in the area;
- Sustainable management and community development projects.

Principle 2

Fair and equitable benefit sharing
among all right holders and relevant actors

Challenges and weaknesses

- * The group debate did not provide information on this principle during the workshop in the municipality of Tabatinga.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- * The group debate did not provide information on this principle during the workshop in the municipality of Tabatinga.

Principle 3

Long-term improvement of livelihood and well-being for traditional and farming peoples and communities as well as for traditional and family farmers and local communities with special attention to women and to the most marginalized and/or vulnerable ones

Challenges and weaknesses

- Infrastructure in the region (Internet, drinking water, sanitation, transportation);
- Implementation of the solid waste policy;
- Lack of career development (young people graduate but do not work);
- Legalize local economic activities;
- Lack of a good environment for debates and exchanges that include women;
- Dependence on products and services from other countries;
- Drug trafficking, violence;
- Monitoring of traffic in the territory;
- Training and technical assistance.

Young people and Women

- Young Indigenous people without income and looking for other alternatives;
- Lack of education/health/cultural infrastructure, within the model developed by the Indigenous people;
- Basic sanitation and health problems;
- Respect for Indigenous school/education;
- Teenage pregnancy;
- Decrease in health care (CSAE);
- Decrease the rural exodus;
- Lack of jobs;
- Double shift, women are overwhelmed with domestic activities;
- Child and young people have to choose work versus schooling;
- Lack of investment in rural schools;
- Violence against women;
- Lack of commitment on the part of some teachers in the communities;

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Integrated and regional development actions ("Avança Solimões" style);
- Reverse logistics actions for waste management (Tabatinga - Manaus);
- Stimulate associations/cooperatives in the region;
- Strengthen ecological tourism as an economic activity (handicrafts, gastronomy);
- Action to promote and encourage local Indigenous production for school food;
- Technical assistance;
- Train leaders/teachers for Indigenous production;
- Recognition of the Indigenous and riverine calendar and culture;
- Provide conditions for production (PDS, PA) and outlets for commercialization (road paving);
- Multilateral policies (wide reach, circulation, trade, etc.);
- Government investment and training/entrepreneurship for environmental tourism;
- Implementation of the Alto Solimões Integrated Development Plan;
- Traceability of Fishing Resources (processing of fish and inputs).

Young People and Women

- Have a project as the young apprentice program;
- Workforce qualification program;
- Decrease sexism of male partners;
- Increase the offer of courses (in the communities): technical courses in the area of agriculture, specialization courses and higher education courses;

Principle 3

Long-term improvement of livelihood and well-being for traditional and farming peoples and communities as well as for traditional and family farmers and local communities with special attention to women and to the most marginalized and/or vulnerable ones

Challenges and weaknesses

Continuation.

- Maturity and early pregnancy (linked to the lack of investment in education for both boys and girls);
- Sex education is still taboo;
- There is a lot of prejudice against Indigenous and traditional communities;
- Difficulty in accessing policies that combat violence against women;
- Maria da Penha law is not complied with;
- Easy access to drugs;
- Many cases of prostitution, a lot of objectification of women and a lot of cases of STDs;
- Prejudice against women, racism, homophobia;
- Digital inclusion;
- Sexual exploitation of young people and adolescents.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

Continuation.

- Increase the offer of sexual orientation/education in schools;
- Adapting education to the reality of Indigenous and riverine communities;
- Increase government transparency and increase policy oversight and control;
- Improve the quality of education, especially in riverine communities;
- Increase the awareness of boys and men about sexism;
- Projects in schools to combat prejudice and discrimination of gender and race (the government should give priority to these projects);
- Projects that show the value of traditional knowledge from traditional and Indigenous communities;
- Encourage young people to improve their living conditions;
- Increase the number of female teachers and qualified teachers;
- Increase policies to combat violence against women;
- Increase investment in cooperatives and women's associations;
- Train health workers to offer sex education;
- Offer lectures to fathers and mothers on sex education;
- Lectures and guidelines for families regarding violence against women;
- Work with a network of young people that includes the formation of new leaders;
- Fight for rights, democracy and sovereignty;
- Basic and advanced computer courses.

Principle 4

Contribute to good governance, to the broader objectives of sustainable development and to social justice.

Challenges and weaknesses

- Funai and Ibama are being neglected;
- Funai is not authorized to act in the communities;
- Death of federal agents;
- Missionaries entering Indigenous areas/biopiracy;
- Weakening of bodies that support Indigenous people, distance from the State.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Strengthen actions of monitoring bodies and improve assistance to Indigenous peoples;
- Strategy to strengthen security, inspection and monitoring of the area.

Principle 5

Maintenance and improvement of biodiversity and ecosystem services

Challenges and weaknesses

- Lack of environmental education in the curriculum;
- Invasion of fishermen and hunters on a large scale;
- Difficulty to get assistance and to distribute what is produced due to the distance.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Environmental education, especially for young people;
- Environmental education in an Indigenous environmental curriculum;
- Development of Indigenous tourism (the city of Atalala has a tourism structure).

Principle 6

Full and effective participation of all right holders and relevant actors in the Climate and Carbon program

Challenges and weaknesses

- Strengthening of social organizations (third sector)
- Have partners that are specialized in indigenous matters, dialogue among agencies to care for and sustain the lives of indigenous peoples;
- Lack of appreciation for indigenous culture/people leave and do not return to indigenous communities.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Action to promote and encourage local indigenous production of food for schools;
- Technical assistance;
- Strengthen the actions of inspection and assistance for the bodies that help indigenous peoples.

Principle 7

Compliance with local and national laws, as well as treaties, conventions and other relevant international instruments.

Challenges and weaknesses

- Lack of supervisory bodies;
- Legislation is not adapted to the local reality (free trade area does not actually work);
- Funai and Ibama are being neglected;
- Funai is not authorized to act in the communities;
- Death of federal agents;
- Missionaries entering indigenous areas/biopiracy;
- Weakening of bodies that support indigenous people, distance from the State.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Strengthen the actions of inspection and assistance for the bodies that help indigenous peoples;
- Strategy to strengthen security, inspection and monitoring of the area.



Participation of women and the debate on young people and women in the Tabatinga workshop

Tabatinga is among the Brazilian municipalities with the worst schooling rates for children and adolescents between 6 and 14 years old, yet the most recent rate is 91.2% of this population. It is also characterized by low performance in national assessments of teaching quality, with results below national and state averages. Education, as in other workshops, was cited as one of the main challenges and needs with regard to the young people of the city. However, contrary to what was pointed out in previous workshops, gender and race discrimination and prejudice were cited as some of the major challenges observed in the municipality's educational system.

The racial and ethnic theme appears here as a major theme that permeates the most diverse issues that arose during the workshop, especially in the group that debated the themes of women and young people. It was reported that there is still a lot of prejudice against black women and indigenous people, taking into account that there is a large concentration of indigenous peoples not only in the rural surroundings, but also in the urban area of the city. There was even the participation of an urban chief of the Kokama people in the region. The participant is also the president of a women's association linked to the Federation of Kokama peoples. The Kokama, as informed by the Instituto Socioambiental (ISA), had their first contacts with white people since the beginning of the Brazilian colonization, since the very first decades. They were subject to "such an adverse context as regards to their physical and cultural reproduction, that it caused them to deny their indigenous identity for many decades. Since the 1980s, however, the Kokama identity has been increasingly valued in the context of its political struggles - which include other indigenous peoples of the Solimões region - over land and access to differentiated health care, education and alternative economic programs"⁴. It is estimated that most of these people live between Brazil and Peru, with most of them now living in Peruvian territory.

The representatives of the Kokama people that were present at the meeting, complained about the fact that the invitations arrived at a date that was very close to the holding of the workshop, which made it difficult for more Kokama representatives to participate and may have contributed to the lack of representatives from the Ticuna people, one of the main indigenous peoples in the Tabatinga region. They also pointed out that it is necessary to pay attention to the wide indigenous participation in activities like these.

The two main indigenous peoples in the region, therefore, are the Kokama and the Ticuna. According to data from the Instituto Socioambiental (ISA),

"[...] The Ticuna are the most numerous indigenous people in the Brazilian Amazon. With a history marked by

⁴ <https://piib.socioambiental.org/pt/Povo:Kokama>

the violent entry of rubber tappers, fishermen and loggers in the Solimões River region, it was only in the 1990s that the Ticuna succeeded in having most of their lands officially recognized. Today they face the challenge of ensuring their economic and environmental sustainability, as well as qualifying relations with the surrounding society, keeping their rich culture alive. It is not by chance that the masks, drawings and paintings of these people have gained international repercussions ” [Instituto Socioambiental, s/d] ⁵.

In the Alto Solimões region, the Ticuna “are found in all six municipalities in the region, namely: Tabatinga, Benjamim Constant, São Paulo de Olivença, Amaturá, Santo Antônio do Içá and Tonantins” and are distributed in more than 20 Indigenous Lands. Despite being from that region, several of the members of this ethnic group migrated along the banks of the Solimões River and today they also have a considerable presence in the Tefé region.

Among the themes that emerged in the preparation period and in the workshop itself, drug trafficking was mentioned as the main problem in the city. There are high rates of homicides related to trafficking, in addition to a high frequency of robberies, which is corroborated by official data from the police who work at the site.

The increase in drug trafficking in the countryside of the state and in conservation units, in addition to contributing to the increase in violence in general, has important effects in increasing the incidence of sexual and domestic violence against women. Braga-Orillard et al [2017], when studying the phenomenon of the occurrence of violence against women and HIV infections in Alto Solimões, highlighted the perception that indigenous groups in the region have concerning the relation between drug trafficking and violence against women. He also observed that in the period analyzed, in 84% of the occurrences of violence registered in the communities investigated, the aggressor was under the effect of alcohol abuse. Cocaine use was also cited as a factor that contributes to violence, especially physical violence.

There is a police station in Tabatinga that handles cases of violence against women, the Interactive Police Station (DIP), which specializes in assisting women, the elderly, children and adolescents. The workshop mentioned the lack of accurate data on cases of violence, given the underreporting, something that was also observed in the study conducted by Braga-Orillard et al [2017].



Figure 6.
Public participation with the identification of their communities on the interactive map at the Socio-environmental Safeguards Workshop in Manaus. Photo: Dirce Quintino [2019].

Workshop in the municipality of Manaus

In the municipality of Manaus, the workshop took place on November 22, 2019, at the Lídia Parisotto auditorium, headquarters of the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (Figure 6). The workshop was part of the program for a meeting of leaders of the associations that participate in the Bolsa Floresta Program, regularly organized by the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation. Due to this characteristic, the time allocated to activities was shorter than that allocated to workshops in the countryside of the state. However, the presence of leaders from the most diverse locations was important in the role of disseminating debates about legislation and safeguards. Out of the 36 people that participated in this meeting, 16 were women and 20 were men. Presentations of the content of the safeguards were carried out and the work was performed with the help of a map, in which the leaders were invited to use self-adhesive papers in order to locate the community where they live. The leaders showed a lot of interest in visualizing the map and locating their places on it. This proved to be a very educational tool, among other things, in order to understand the effects of the legislation in the territory where they live. The topics discussed by the participants through the formation of groups were: Full Participation [What should the state consider to ensure the full participation of indigenous peoples, traditional communities and family farmers in the decision-making structures and processes involved in the REDD+ program?]; Fair and equitable benefit sharing [What should the state consider if the REDD+ program’s benefits are to be shared fairly?]; Climate and Livelihoods [How have climate changes affected your life and that of your family?]; Women and Young People [What are the challenges to be faced in the formation of new women leaders and what can be done?].

⁵ Available in: <https://piib.socioambiental.org/pt/Povo:Ticuna>. Accessed on Dec 13, 2019.

Presentation of Results from discussion groups divided into Safeguard Principles
Manaus Workshop

Principle 1

Recognition and respect for the rights to land, territories and resources

Challenges and weaknesses

* The group debate did not point out any information about this principle during the workshop in the municipality of Manaus.

Opportunities / Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

* The group debate did not point out any information about this principle during the workshop in the municipality of Manaus.

Principle 2

Fair and equitable benefit sharing
among all right holders and relevant actors

Challenges and weaknesses

- Conservation units that will guarantee the reduction of deforestation (recognize the effort and activities);
- Consider the conservation units that are farther away and have more difficulty (security issue);
- Participation of associations and management councils in decision making;
- Need for training /technical knowledge on how to develop projects adapted to the realities of communities;
- Translate the rules into the language of the communities - focused on everyday life;
- Transparency, information from associations/communities;
- Concern about how the state will develop the rules and its responsibility towards associations.

Opportunities / Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Division made through conservation units;
- Listen to the representatives of the communities/leadership forum to decide together with the government;
- Need for monitoring in order to see if the process is achieving the result;
- Projects to support residents not to deforest;
- Include partner bodies, and representatives from among young people and women;
- Include indigenous people and conservation units. Indigenous people need to work together;
- Conducting workshops and preparing regional projects to define how the resources will be used (part of the communities);
- Empower associations;
- Consider the resources and proportionality of residents for the division strategy, considering local characteristics;
- Consider gender and young people equality in the criteria for benefit sharing;
- Define rules for the use of program benefits, including rules on how conflicts will be resolved;
- Promote seminars in the evaluation of communities to see if it is working;
- Associations must define who will represent communities in decisions on benefit sharing.

Principle 3

Long-term improvement of livelihood and well-being for traditional and farming peoples and communities as well as for traditional and family farmers and local communities with special attention to women and to the most marginalized and/or vulnerable ones

Challenges and weaknesses

Young people and Women

- Education;
- Drugs and alcohol;
- Income generation;
- Women's empowerment;
- Violence against women;
- Teenage pregnancy;
- Lack of freedom for women;
- Family dialogue
- Mistreatment and abandonment of the elderly;
- Mistreatment of the elderly.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

Young people and Women

- Increase the offer of technical and higher courses;
- Training courses for women (improvement);
- Leisure and sport activities involving women and young people;
- Lectures and guidance in the area of sex education;
- Courses that deal with the reality of the protected areas;
- Distribution of contraceptive methods to schools and associations;
- Create Child Protective Services (Conselho Tutelar) in the conservation units;
- Social workers in conservation units;
- PROERD (education against drugs) and JOVEM APRENDIZ (apprenticeship program);
- Day Care Centers.

Principle 4

Contribute to good governance, to the broader objectives of sustainable development and to social justice.

Challenges and weaknesses

* The group debate did not point out any information about this principle during the workshop in the municipality of Manaus.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

* The group debate did not point out any information about this principle during the workshop in the municipality of Manaus.

Principle 5

Maintenance and improvement of biodiversity and ecosystem services

Challenges and weaknesses

- It is increasingly difficult to work in the fields because of the sun;
- Skin cancer;
- Increased intensity of storms/heavy rains in an unpredictable way;
- Changes in the seasonality of droughts and floods;
- Historical floods happening more frequently;
- Cold fronts are no longer happening;
- Change in the behavior of flowering plants;
- Guarana and Brazil nuts have had a drop in production;
- Açai berry is changing its maturation season (earlier);
- Rubber plantations in the floodplains and other crops are being affected;
- Increase in deforestation and change in the rain cycle;
- Plantation suffering due to drought;
- Production in the floodplains increasingly difficult (banana, jute, mallow);
- Apply law on solid waste;
- Unusual weather events (hailstorms).

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Fund-raising;
- Sustainable development alternatives, including countries that pollute;
- Communities acting as environmental educators for sustainable development;
- Work on the issue of solid waste disposal;
- New technologies to improve productivity and prevent further deforestation;
- Technical assistance to support the use of alternatives, for example, planting without burning;
- Sustainable production technicians should be present in the communities;
- Management of fauna species (to mitigate the impacts on these animal communities);
- Clean energy source in communities without electricity;
- Diversity of products in the standing forest (extraction that can be an alternative to planting);
- Income generation programs and opportunities for environmental agents in communities;
- Sustainability training program in communities;
- Projects of ecological bathrooms and reuse of plastics (ecological brick) already exist in the communities and need to be strengthened;
- Environmental education in community schools;
- Expand firefighting courses in the communities (in the Rio Purus community it already exists);
- Expand and revise the Light for Everyone program, including clean energy;
- Actions to adapt to climate change, how to grow and which plants to grow;
- Training of community technicians (ancestral technician, as in Peru);
- Greater articulation and contact with the technicians of the local IDAM units.

Principle 6

Full and effective participation of all right holders and relevant actors in the Climate and Carbon program

Challenges and weaknesses

- Rules that are consistent with the local situation;
- Transparency concerning the decisions made;
- Participation of leaders since the beginning of the processes;
- Ensure seats for the leaders in the decision-making arrangements;
- Direct communication with the public policy manager for reporting and monitoring;
- Qualified and deliberative participation in decisions;
- Easy access and dissemination of information.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Meeting with local associations in order to make decisions and management council;
- Surveys via WhatsApp and Facebook (follow the social networks of environmental agencies);
- Summons for meetings via radio;
- Meeting with local leaders (from community associations) and they take the information to the reserves;
- Prioritize local design and labor;
- Constant training and capacitation;
- Network for the exchange of information among more qualified groups from different segments;
- Logistical support to ensure participation.

Principle 7

Compliance with local and national laws, as well as treaties, conventions and other relevant international instruments.

Challenges and weaknesses

- * The group debate did not point out any information about this principle during the workshop in the municipality of Manaus.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- * The group debate did not point out any information about this principle during the workshop in the municipality of Manaus.



Participation of women and the debate about young people and women in the Manaus workshop

In the Manaus workshop, the presence of 15 women leaders stood out. They take part in the associations as directors, presidents or treasurers. In the specific group on young people and women, the debate that was held presented the following considerations:

It was pointed out that the access to education and difficulties related to income generation are the main challenges for the development of new leaders from among both young men and women.

As regards to challenges faced by women, situations such as domestic violence, teenage pregnancy, lack of freedom for women and lack of family dialogue were mentioned. In addition to these, cases of abuse and abandonment of the elderly were mentioned. In this perspective, it is perceived as an opportunity (and a necessity) to increase the offer of technical and college courses; training courses for women; sports and leisure activities involving women and young people; lectures and guidance in the area of sex education; courses that deal with the reality of the conservation units; distribution of contraceptive methods to schools and associations; creation of Child Protective Services (Conselho Tutelar) in the protected areas and the presence of social workers in the protected areas; the availability of daycare centers and programs such as Jovem Aprendiz (young apprenticeship).



Figure 7.
Public interaction at the socio-environmental
safeguards workshop in Tefé.
Photo: Dirce Quintino (2019).

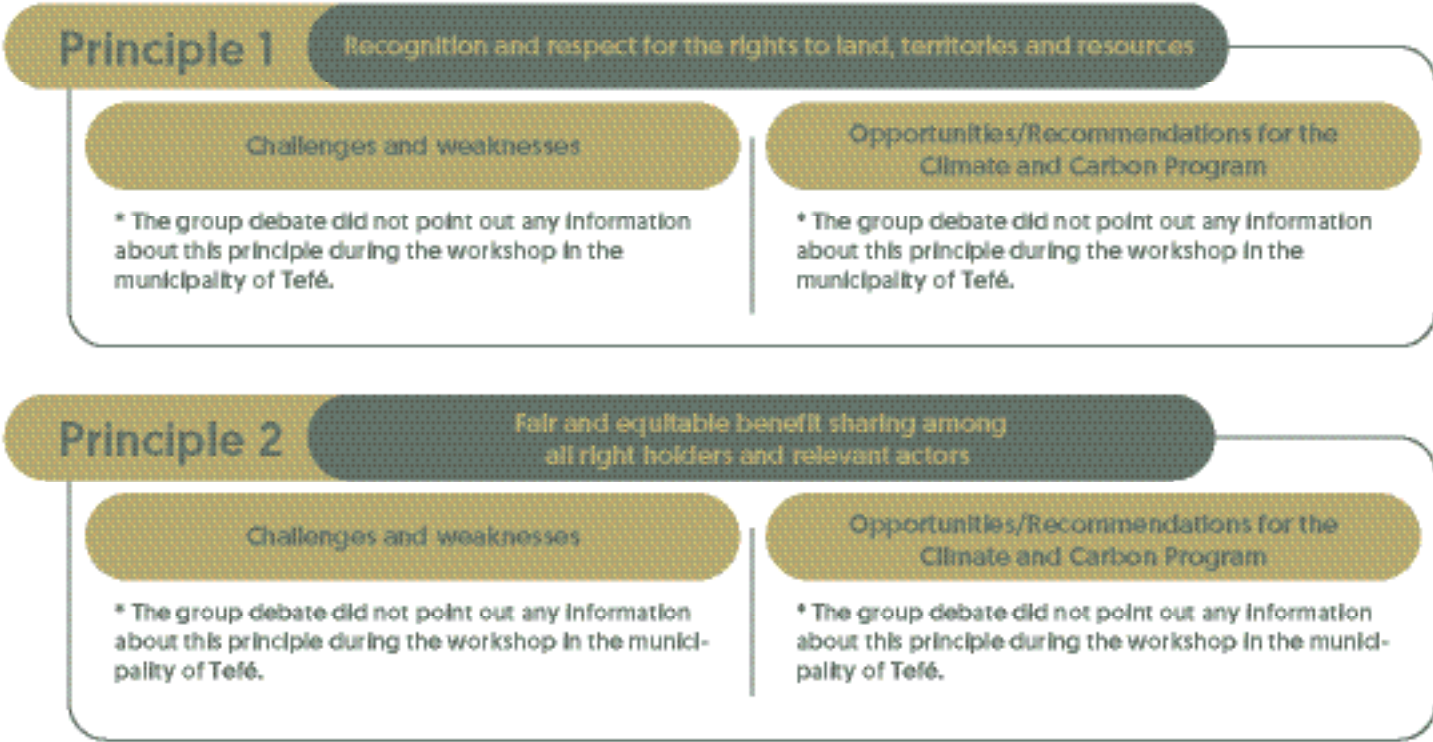
Workshop in the Municipality of Tefé

Tefé is one of the main cities in the state of Amazonas, it is regarded as a regional center of the Middle Solimões River area. The workshop in this municipality took place on November 28, 2019, at the Center for Technological Education of Amazonas (CETAM) (Figure 7) and was attended by 67 people, 34 women and 33 men. Among the participants, there were residents of several communities around Tefé. Among these, we can mention: RESEX] Catuá-Ipixuna communities, such as the Santa Luzia do Borba Community, Alta Conquista; the SDR Mamirauá, among them the community of Campo Novo, São Sebastião; when it comes to Uarini: Remanso Community; Batalha de Baixo; from the city of Fonte Boa among others. From the Mamirauá and Amanã SDRs, the main ones in the region, leaders from the associations of residents in the reserve were present, as well as two leaders from the women's movement in the Mamirauá SDR. There was a considerable number of participants who are employees of the Municipal Environment Secretariat - more than 10 - and who work in inspection, environmental education and management activities, among others. There were four representatives from the Mamirauá Institute and the manager of the fishing agreement in the region; representatives of the Department of Conservation Units of SEMA who work in Tefé and the Rural Production Secretariat of Amazonas (SEPROR) were also present.

In Tefé, the presence of indigenous people and FUNAI representatives also stood out. Among the peoples that were present, there were the Kokama, the Ticuna and the Miranha, the latter from the municipality of Alvarães, as well as leaders (tuxauas) from the villages Canataietu and Barreira da Missão de Cima. Two representatives of FUNAI were also present, representing the Coordination of the Alto Solimões Region, which is part of the Coordination of Tefé. The municipality

of Tefé has an estimated population of approximately 60 thousand people, the 6th largest in the state, according to IBGE data. Despite the population concentration, it occupies only the 14th place in the ranking of municipalities by GDP per capita (R\$ 12,008.83). In 2017, the average monthly wage was 1.9 minimum wages and the proportion of employed persons was 11.3%. Despite the low GDP, the proportion of people in households with monthly incomes of up to half a minimum wage was 42.9% of the population in these conditions, which placed them in the 60th position out of the 62 cities in the state (IBGE). The city concentrates important public services that are sought by the rural population and residents of neighboring municipalities. Commerce is the flagship of the urban economy, with a large presence of retail stores and wholesalers, bank branches, hotels and supermarkets. In the primary sector, agriculture, livestock, fishing and plant extraction stand out. The main activities in the primary sector, however, would be linked to fishing and agriculture. About the latter, an important portion of it is dedicated to the production of flour. The Médio Solimões region is known for the production of flour, the largest in the state. Even a denomination of origin was created for Uarini flour, which is given to a kind of cassava flour that is common in the region. The agro-extractivism in the surroundings is very present in the National Forest (FLONA) of Tefé, especially the production of Brazil nut. Just as the production of flour, which has become not only an economic brand but also a cultural one in the city, fishing is also a productive activity that is one of the main sources of income for the population and is a mark of the collective identity of the Tefé region. The development of the management of pirarucu and other aquatic species is another highlight. The production is sold to the most diverse parts of the country and Colombia. The activity of the primary sector is so prevalent, that among the few existing industries in the city, most of them are linked to the processing of products in this sector. Factories to process the fish and for the production of flour as well as packaging for these products and for Brazil nuts were mentioned. The Municipal Production Secretariat has established partnerships with Embrapa and Sebrae to improve fishing, agriculture and agro-extractivism activities, with the objective of optimizing production and increasing the earnings of workers.

Presentation of Results from discussion groups divided into Safeguard Principles
Tefé Workshop



Principle 3

Long-term improvement of livelihood and well-being for traditional and farming peoples and communities as well as for traditional and family farmers and local communities with special attention to women and to the most marginalized and/or vulnerable ones

Challenges and weaknesses

Young people and Women

- Return of qualified young people to their villages and communities;
- Prejudice;
- Traditional education getting adapted to rural reality;
- Sexist cultural background;
- Valuing and strengthening the cultures of traditional and indigenous communities;
- Environmental discipline
- Teaching of regional and local traditions and culture;
- Dynamics of cultural transformations
- Alcoholic beverages in villages and traditional communities;
- Domestic violence;
- Recognize women's work in productive activities
- Support for young people that leave their communities to study
- Lack of qualified teachers
- Teenage pregnancy;
- Drugs in communities.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

Young people and Women

- Quality training/education;
- Involve young people in the activities of the community and organizations
- Technical training in rural areas (secondary education for communities and villages)
- Training for women's empowerment and entrepreneurship;
- Women become leaders, have the same rights as men;
- Educational poles and implement the existing educational policies for indigenous, traditional and riverine communities;
- Provide more information on violence against women;
- Have a stricter law;
- Training for countryside education (as a challenge and opportunity);
- More first job opportunities for young people;
- A better dialogue among fathers, mothers, daughters and sons;
- Have more projects that involve young people with education, sport and leisure.

Principle 4

Contribute to good governance, to the broader objectives of sustainable development and to social justice.

Challenges and weaknesses

*The group debate did not provide information on this principle during the workshop in the municipality of Tefé.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

*The group debate did not provide information on this principle during the workshop in the municipality of Tefé.

Principle 5

Maintenance and improvement of biodiversity and ecosystem services

Challenges and weaknesses

- Natural Aspects
- Market (Access);
- Devaluation of agricultural and extractive products;
- Acceptance of new production techniques;
- Update the fishing plan;
- Respect the existing environmental and territorial planning;
- Strengthening and greater presence of control bodies;
- Enforce legislation;
- Greater incentive and valorization of fish production;
- Promote greater control of vessels;
- Regularize fish sellers with all sanitary inspection and competent standards;
- Valorization of fishermen and fish from the management area (tax and economic incentives);
- Make an economic diagnosis to price existing and non-existing fish and check what the ecological damage might be.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Education/training;
- Structure and strengthening of productive chains and producers;
- Access to public policies;
- Technical Assistance and Rural Extension;
- Regulate fishing and increase market access;
- Encourage aquaculture;
- Support artisanal fishing;
- Greater incentive to the fish chain;
- Valuing resources in the management area and encouraging healthy eating;
- Greater presence of the state as well as control and inspection bodies.

Principle 6

Full and effective participation of all right holders and relevant actors in the Climate and Carbon program

Challenges and weaknesses

- Get the state and the municipalities together;
- Strengthen existing local groups;
- Work closer to SEMA and SEMMA (municipal);
- Government entities are distant;
- Challenges to get authorization to do activities in areas that are in the process of recognition, without consultation;
- Political challenge to bring state and municipalities closer - autonomy;
- It is important to have a positive view of the law.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Promote regional events considering the way of life in the region of the Médio Solimões region;
- Meetings in the Solimões regional office;
- Sectoral communities, assembly (deliberative councils, municipal councils, indigenous district councils) - and the participation structure that already exists. Not all associations represent all communities;
- Communication needs to be in advance;
- Indigenous organizations;
- Enable participation - logistics;
- Think about partnerships in order to publicize actions (in the region there is the Mamirauá Institute);
- Methodology based on examples in order to make understanding easier;
- Training for leaders/getting organizations together;
- Inform people about how the law will be implemented.

Principle 7

Compliance with local and national laws, as well as treaties, conventions and other relevant international instruments.

Challenges and weaknesses

- Due to the fact that federal agencies are leaving the area, everything is taking longer;
- The presence of IPAAM would be important;
- Lack of human resources to care for and monitor areas of CUs.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- The group debate did not provide any information on this principle during the workshop in the municipality of Tefé.



Participation of women and the debate on young people and women in the Tefé workshop

The group that discussed the challenges faced by young people and women in the Tefé region, especially highlighted the issue of education, that is, the challenge of having traditional teaching adapted to rural reality and also the challenge of having qualified young people returning to their villages and communities. There was great emphasis on the need to value and strengthen the cultures of traditional and indigenous communities, especially through education and teaching of traditions and appreciation of regional and local culture. In this sense, there is a need for the following things: quality training and education, support for young people who leave their communities to study, the presence of qualified teachers, technical training in rural areas (secondary education for communities and villages), development of educational centers as well as effective training and implementation of existing educational policies for indigenous, traditional and riverine communities. As for the challenges faced by women in the region, we highlight the invisibility of women's work in productive activities, the matter of prejudice, the region's sexist cultural background, domestic violence and teenage pregnancy. As an opportunity, there is a need to: support the development of female leaders, train women for their empowerment both for political activities and entrepreneurial representation. Likewise, the need to provide more information on violence against women, sex education and the promotion of dialogue among fathers, mothers, daughters and sons stand out. As in other regions, the repercussions of the use of drugs and alcoholic beverages in villages and local and traditional communities come up as challenges involving the reality of young people and women.

Figure 8.
Workshop on Safeguards in São Gabriel da
Cachoeira at FOIRN headquarters.
Photo: Dirce Quintino (2019).



Workshop in the Municipality of São Gabriel da Cachoeira

In São Gabriel da Cachoeira, the dynamics of the workshop was different from the one used in the workshops carried out in other cities. An alignment meeting was held with Maria Cordeiro Baré, responsible for the indigenous agenda of FAS and originally from this region. Maria organized an alignment meeting with indigenous leaders from around the area of the municipality at the headquarters of the Federation of Indigenous Organizations of Rio Negro (FOIRN). This alignment meeting with leaders was so productive that it ended up becoming a workshop. The workshop itself took place on December 3, at the maloca “Casa do Saber” at FOIRN headquarters (Figure 8). Out of the 54 people that participated in this meeting, 17 were women and 37 were men.

In the state of Amazonas there are several regions with a large concentration of indigenous people, however, the Alto Rio Negro region stands out for the large proportion of indigenous people per municipality. The municipalities of São Gabriel da Cachoeira (76.6%) and Santa Isabel do Rio Negro (59.2%) have, respectively, the third and sixth largest proportions of indigenous people in the municipal population. In the case of São Gabriel da Cachoeira, 95.5% of the municipality’s rural population is indigenous. In Amazonas, in addition to the Alto Rio Negro region, the Rio Solimões region, as we saw in the case of Tefé, particularly the Alto Solimões, is the other region that stands out in terms of the concentration of indigenous people. In Tabatinga, 88.2% of the rural population in the year 2010 was indigenous.

São Gabriel, in particular, has a large indigenous presence among the general

population as well as in leadership positions in the state, in social movements and in civil society organizations. The indigenous presence is so strong that the city is the only one to have more than one official language, incorporating three other indigenous languages in addition to Portuguese, in documents and other forms of communication. São Gabriel is the third largest Brazilian municipality in terms of its area, however, according to IBGE estimates for 2019, it has about 45 thousand residents, which makes the city have an extremely low population density. It is located in a triple border region (Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela) and almost all of that territory is composed of Pico da Neblina Park and demarcated indigenous lands (ILs). This contributes to a high rate of forest conservation in the region. It is also a city with one of the lowest GDPs in the state, ranking 51st among 62 municipalities in the state of Amazonas.

Almost 54% of the population is below the poverty line in the parameters commonly used by public policies in Brazil (up to half the minimum wage). High infant mortality is identified, being the third highest rate in the state and occupying the 298th position among 5,570 Brazilian municipalities. The establishment of villages in the region where São Gabriel da Cachoeira is today arose from the Catholic Church’s activity in the 17th century, first through the Jesuits and later other Catholic orders, such as the Carmelite missionaries. In the 18th century, it was the Army’s turn to act on the site, with the creation of strong military detachments. Over the centuries, the Catholic Church and the Army have become pillars in the formation of the city and in the construction of its collective identity. Both institutions still have a strong presence in the city and if it were not for them it is likely that the entire population of the city would be indigenous. They were present during the workshop speeches by the indigenous leaders, public agents and other residents that were present in the workshops the region, showing the impact they still have on the local social dynamics.

Territorial conflicts permeate the entire Rio Negro re-

gion. In addition to conflicts over indigenous lands, there are also tensions over land use in conservation areas. Hostilities arise not only in the interaction among riverine people and family farmers, but also with non-governmental organizations and the State itself, according to Baré. Indigenous leaders also point to the importance of establishing a reflection on how the relationship of indigenous people with other residents of the CUs takes place, interpreting this as a critical issue for indigenous peoples in the state. Another problem pointed out is the difficult integration process between indigenous people and urban area dwellers in the city. In São Gabriel, the difficulty in promoting dialogues between non-indigenous and indigenous people was reported, even though the latter were more than 2 thirds of the population. There are great challenges in guaranteeing the rights and promoting the quality of life of indigenous people in the urban area, but there is even greater difficulty in involving the population in the debate.

Another topic that generates friction is the mining activity in the municipality. Surveys carried out by specialized institutes identify large quantities of ore, such as niobium, gold and rare earths in the territory of São Gabriel, which makes mining harassment regular. Despite this, the high investments in infrastructure that would be necessary for mineral exploration in this region make it less viable and that moves the interests of large mining companies away.

The fact that it is a triple border region means that the city faces numerous challenges such as those observed in Tabatinga, such as violence and drug trafficking. In this case, however, the proximity to Venezuela brings with it the phenomenon of mass migration of citizens from that country to northern Brazilian states that border it. The migratory flow to the states of Roraima and Amazonas is the one that have stood out the most. The city of São Gabriel already has Venezuelan “neighborhoods” and their presence generates other kinds of tensions in a city already permeated by disputes. Drug trafficking has intensified af-

ter the peace agreement between the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) and the Colombian State, leading traffickers who did not wish to end their activities, to migrate to northern Brazilian states. According to Maria Baré, the focus of entry for Colombians linked to trafficking is the Javari Valley and they tend to be concentrated in border areas. Recently, there have been reports that these drug dealers have been operating in other regions, and nowadays, they often have the support of riverine and indigenous people that are recruited by these criminals. Another recent change is that before, the state of Amazonas used to be a territory for the transport of drugs, it has now become a producer.

With regard to indigenous activism and political participation, FOIRN's performance in the Rio Negro region stands out. The Federation was created in 1987 and had the demarcation of lands in the Alto Rio Negro region as one of its main objectives to be achieved. FOIRN's experience in articulating and mobilizing indigenous groups in the region has fostered a culture of participation and dissemination of knowledge about public policies and indigenous rights. It was remarkable to notice the knowledge and articulation of the leaders that were present throughout the workshops. Despite having their own internal conflicts among the most diverse peoples that form it, FOIRN has become a very influential organization in the city, having elected some of its leaders to positions in the municipal executive government, what has been fundamental for important decisions, such as the adoption of official indigenous languages by the City Government.

One of the main investments made by FOIRN in recent years has been the creation and implementation of the Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA) of 7 indigenous lands in the Rio Negro basin, reaching 23 indigenous peoples. Currently, the priorities for implementing the Plan have been discussed. The PGTA is the way found by indigenous people to manage their territory and protect-

ed lands in a shared way, aiming at resource sharing and decision making. For FOIRN, it is essential for them to be involved in land management, which cannot be solely the responsibility of the State. Maria Baré also states that in addition to defending the rights of self-determination, the PG-TAs come up due to the need to make up for the absence of state bodies in the management of these territories. In relation to the management of territories, the difficulties of promoting the harmonization of state legislation with laws for federal jurisdiction lands, such as in the case of ILs and some CUs, were also mentioned.

During the alignment meeting with FOIRN, a consultation was held with those present about the best methodologies to be used in the workshop to be held the next day. Suggestions were made about which themes should be addressed in the working groups, and the theme of the group to address women and young people was defined based on the conversation with the coordinator of the FOIRN Women's Department. The themes and titles suggested for the groups were: (1) Income generation and the well-being of women and young people in Alto Rio Negro; (2) Environmental and Territorial Management - PGTA; (3) Social and Environmental Challenges in the city of São Gabriel da Cachoeira; (4) Agriculture and support for sustainable production in the Alto Rio Negro. It was said that it would be important to insert the debate about the PGTA so that the urban population has the opportunity to discuss it in the workshop, since the Plan addressed urban issues but did not count on the participation of residents from the urban area in the city, an audience that FOIRN finds difficult to mobilize. It was suggested to avoid the use of power-point presentations and to avoid the use of written materials, focusing on oral presentations, videos and the use of cardboards and drawings to make the conveyance of knowledge easier. In order for the leaders at the meeting to contribute to the format of the workshop, the map was presented just as it was during the previous workshops.

Presentation of Results from discussion groups divided into Safeguard Principles
São Gabriel da Cachoeira Workshop

Principle 1

Recognition and respect for the rights to land, territories and resources

Challenges and weaknesses

- Lack of resources;
- Lack of technical advice;
- Technical monitoring;
- Absence of the government;
- Territory security;
- Implement the master plan;
- Lack of understanding among organizations in São Gabriel da Cachoeira making it difficult to work together;
- Need for financing;
- Technical Presence;
- Government is a challenge and a threat (Decree that can end the Federal Constitution);
- PG-TAs that have recently been completed need to be recognized.

Pressure on indigenous territories:

- Mining;
- Deconstruction of indigenous policies;
- Immigration of indigenous peoples from Venezuela to their territories/support for refugees;
- Predatory fishing: need for a coexistence agreement;
- Drug trafficking (border region);
- Safety;
- Lack of control in the border area;
- Funai/Federal Police leaving.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the
Climate and Carbon Program

- Help to support PG-TAs;
- Presence of institutions in the region with qualified staff to give support (government);
- Use PG-TAs for public policies;
- Qualification of local professionals for technical support/local curricula;
- Need to know/develop project management skills;
- It is important to have alternatives for income generation;
- Support for the development of a territorial management plan.

Principle 2

Fair and equitable benefit sharing
among all right holders and relevant actors

Challenges and weaknesses

- There are no municipal or state resources in order to implement the PGTA;
- Rules that prevent the access to municipal funds, or state funds (rules are not clear and make it difficult);
- How to raise funds.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Create fund to access resources.

Principle 3

Long-term improvement of livelihood and well-being for traditional and farming
peoples and communities as well as for traditional and family farmers and local communities
with special attention to women and to the most marginalized and/or vulnerable ones

Challenges and weaknesses

Indigenous communities

- Garbage in the communities;
- Infrastructure for building schools;
- Health: use of traditional communities;
- Alternative sustainable energy source;
- Drinking water;
- Sanitation;
- Communication network in the region;
- Food security - access to products.

SGC Urban Area

- Sewage that goes to the river;
- Waste destination - open air trash;
- Electricity - not all neighborhoods have electricity;
- Beaches with garbage - no trash can - lots of plastics;
- UBS does not serve indigenous people;
- Urban Indians - difficulty in accessing public policies (health, education, retirement);
- São Gabriel receives relatives from various regions;
- Drugs and alcoholism;
- Public health care (UBS and hospital);
- Urban waste and pollution of streams;
- Commercialization in urban marketplaces;
- Public security;
- Health treatment;
- Education/health prevention actions.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- The law needs to deal with the structuring of projects/programs for indigenous peoples' matters/needs.

Urban area

- Returning garbage - State Solid Waste Policy (how to apply?);
 - Importance of defining roles and responsibilities to be held liable for;
 - Public markets;
 - Marketplaces (cold chambers);
 - Direct planning (management) with the producer;
 - Restore community space;
 - Waste sorting (Tires, Batteries);
 - SGC master plan;
 - Interchange Manaus/Amazonas;
 - Provisions for municipal, state and federal government.
- Women and young indigenous people
- Valuing women - encouraging and walking together;
 - PGTA with gender inclusion;
 - Information about the Maria da Penha law is needed;
 - Follow-up by the Public Prosecutor's Office-Nobody knows who to look for in order to claim indigenous rights;
 - Strengthen gender policy;
 - University in the region is needed;
 - Valorization of indigenous identity;
 - Inclusion in social agendas.

Principle 3

Long-term improvement of livelihood and well-being for traditional and farming
peoples and communities as well as for traditional and family farmers and local communities
with special attention to women and to the most marginalized and/or vulnerable ones

Challenges and weaknesses

Continuation.

Women and young indigenous people

- Political participation;
- Few women, few vacancies in the leadership;
- Maria da Penha Law is not adequate. There is no police station;
- Women's health care (prenatal and preventive);
- Difficult to work with women of recent contact (language, contact);
- Violence, drugs, alcohol, suicide;
- Children from 10 to 14 years old suffering sexual violence;
- There is no municipal secretary for women (coordination only);
- Labor market is a challenge for young indigenous people;
- Technical training is not in accordance with the reality of the region (perhaps tourism, fishing, gastronomy);
- Social risks and future prospects for young people.

Young people and women in São Gabriel da Cachoeira

- Financial resources;
- Difficulty in mobilizing young people and women for the projects;
- Difficulty in establishing partnerships due to the lack of resources for partners (municipal, state, federal and non-governmental ones);
- Participation of the population in discussions about the public budget;
- Sale/commercialization of products;
- Lack of first job opportunities;
- Low teaching quality.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

Continuation.

Young people and women in São Gabriel da Cachoeira

- Observe the particularity of ILs in receiving resources;
- Conduct workshops for planning and terms of partnerships - think about joint work plans;
- Invite indigenous leaders to discuss budget laws (ensure resources for leaders to come)/ encourage participation;
- Ensure equal participation;
- Support listening to indigenous women and young people in conversation circles;
- Structure hospital in SGC;
- Training courses on public policies;
- More courses in the commercialization of Rio Negro products;
- A scholarship to ensure that people with notorious knowledge can teach and pass on traditional knowledge;
- Transform projects/programs into continued policies;
- Have a junior company to support students leaving IFAM. Have a scholarship to guarantee the participation of young people;
- Have more investment in business plans and businesses that give greater return to families;
- The structuring of instruments to guarantee income activities;
- More training for young people;
- More vacancies for young indigenous people, improve publicity to the communities;
- Have more courses directed to the community. Ex. Electronics / logistics / fish farming/agricultural technicians;
- Offering courses in the villages/having indigenous education centers;
- Generation of jobs for young people and women;
- Guarantee resources so that there are workshops and intercultural research projects on indigenous female narratives about the beginning of transformations in the world and their links with the health of women, as well as knowledge about medicinal plants;
- Hiring and training young people and women for health and education institutions and social policies, combining traditional and western policies.

Principle 4

Contribute to good governance, to the broader objectives of sustainable development and to social justice.

Challenges and weaknesses

*The group debate did not provide information on this principle during the workshop in the municipality of São Gabriel da Cachoeira.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

*The group debate did not provide information on this principle during the workshop in the municipality of São Gabriel da Cachoeira.

Principle 5

Maintenance and improvement of biodiversity and ecosystem services

Challenges and weaknesses

- There is a lack of fish at certain times of the year;
- Solutions for fishing;
- Change in the fruit production cycle, making extraction difficult (around SGC) - bacaba, açai, cupuaçu;
- Effects of climate change;
- Predatory fishing (diving) on the part of outsiders and insiders as well;
- Invaders/difficulty in demarcating among the different Indigenous peoples;
- Organize the production chains such as fish, flour, derivatives and fruit;
- Lack of hunting (animals are disappearing);
- Use of fishing nets, fish stupefying plants (timbó and cunambi) in a way that should not be done (outside the breeding season (piracema));
- Breeding season (piracema) no longer happens the way it used to (climate change);
- Lack of urban areas for the installation of small industrial units (fruit pulp);
- Lack of structure for the storage of production (cold store);
- Lack of resources to organize production chains;
- Food security (much of what is consumed comes from outside); Electricity and Internet;
- Access the Brazilian National School Feeding Program - PNAE (difficulty in obtaining the Declaration of Aptitude to Pronaf DAP);
- Access the Program for Food Acquisition - PAA (national level);
- Population growth, communities now have many families;
- Access social programs in general;
- Logistics for production and distribution flow;
- Difficulty in accessing and having communication about opportunities for edicts (public notices);
- Centralization of information (it does not get to communities);
- Logistics for the sale and organization of the sale of handicrafts.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Land for the production of flour and cassava derivatives (beiju, tucupí - it is different for each territory);
- ISA territory mapping and definition studies, for example;
- Knowledge of traditional agriculture in order to manage plantations (prevents deforestation);
- Technology transfer and technical assistance for rural production;
- In some territories there is no limitation of area for cultivation (Baixa Içana region);
- Strategies to combat predatory fishing;
- The region's tradition does not use pesticides;
- Diversified systems like backyard orchards (banana, pineapple, cubiu, cassava, açai);
- Construction of fruit pulp processing units;
- Mapping of productive potentials by region (e.g. cassava leaf and corn - Popurí and Rio Jaú regions);
- There is already a rule of communication among relatives from different territories for use in other peoples' areas (internal agreement between communities not to allow diving for fishing). But it is not respected;
- Raising awareness about the lack of fish;
- Training for production;
- Valorization and organization of the fiber production chain (e.g. ilana, piassava), rubber (elastic gum (seringa));
- Improve communication with associations (which already exist);
- Indigenous handicrafts as a complement to income;
- Reactivate the pilot program for fish farming.

Principle 6

Full and effective participation of all right holders and relevant actors in the Climate and Carbon program

Challenges and weaknesses

- Lack of structure and access to information;
- Participatory action plan based on indigenous demands/joint action to make it feasible;
- Political situation and the challenge of communicating;
- Low participation;
- Resources for participation;
- Communication for the communities.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

- Union of institutions;
- Participation in the action plan with partners in order to implement the demands of indigenous people in the city, involving organizations.

Principle 7

Compliance with local and national laws, as well as treaties, conventions and other relevant international instruments.

Challenges and weaknesses

- Government is a challenge and a threat (Decree that can end the Federal Constitution).
- PGAs that have recently been completed need to be recognized.
- Mining;
- Deconstruction of indigenous policies;
- Drug trafficking (border region);
- Safety;
- Lack of control in the border area;
- Funai/Federal Police leaving.

Opportunities/Recommendations for the Climate and Carbon Program

*The group debate did not provide any information on this principle during the workshop in the municipality of São Gabriel da Cachoeira.



In the PGTA prepared by FOIRN, there are specific sessions that address issues related to gender and young people. There are also groups working on these issues within the Federation. Despite this, Maria Baré says that much of the mobilization around these themes within the scope of indigenous movements and organizations is related to the demands of the State and international organizations. To guarantee the maintenance of dialogue and financing lines, the leaders encourage the organization of groups and adapt their actions so that they are identified as sensitive to gender and young people, such as the adoption of quotas for management positions at FOIRN. In this sense, Baré states that gender issues do not have a leading role in the movement and that they only come up when indigenous organizations are urged to address these issues. With regard to young people, the perception that indigenous people have about them would be different from that of non-indigenous people. For indigenous people, when a young person is 15 years old and he or she already has children, he/she is considered an adult. In this sense, the young people category itself is something exported from outside the indigenous world, with little resonance in it.

According to Maria Baré, gender issues are also used in categories that are created in a context that is different from the indigenous one and, therefore, it is not adapted to its reality. For her, it is the State and the Western society that collaborate to establish gender roles, valuing men and women differently, something that is not observed with the same intensity among indigenous cultures. Despite this, she says that it is common for communities to still have dynamics in which husbands must give permission for women to do or not do something. Although reticent in addressing gender issues among indigenous people, Maria was emphatic in the defense that there is a need for actions to end violence against indigenous women, something that is still common and that in the Alto Rio Negro region has been increasingly related to the use of drugs, encouraged by the increase in trafficking. Regarding gender, she reinforces that there are cultural issues that

must be better understood and to some extent put into perspective with regard to the role of women in the communities. In other words, it reinforces that it is important, when holding a debate on gender, to respect indigenous communities' cultural practices.

About young people, something pointed out by several people in the city and by Maria Baré, is the high suicide rate among them. According to leaders, the culture shock between both civilizations, the white one and the indigenous one, may have adverse effects on young people who leave their tribes to study in the urban area or because they decide to migrate from the countryside to the city. The lack of acceptance and respect for indigenous culture is a kind of violence with serious consequences for the mental health of these young people. A high suicide rate is also seen in the region of Tabatinga.

On December 2, 2019, a meeting was held with the indigenous leaders from FOIRN. It was a productive meeting, which lasted all day and offered subsidies as important as the workshop itself, so much so that throughout the meeting the dynamics used in the debate started to emulate the very format of the workshops, addressing themes that were usually addressed in work groups. The meeting, however, revealed the difficulties of including women in decision-making processes among indigenous people, as there were only two women present and only one of them was considered a leader, being the coordinator of women's issues. The other participant was a leader's spouse and went to the meeting with him. As she did not speak Portuguese, she was unable to participate effectively in the meeting. Indigenous culture still preserves very marked gender roles, the participation in collective decisions and in public life still represents a taboo among most indigenous peoples.

The female leader that was present, Elisângela da Silva, from the Baré ethnic group, coordinates actions aimed at indigenous women at the FOIRN Women's Department. She is a sociologist and has a postgraduate degree in indigenous school training. Among the actions carried out by the Department, there is the generation of income through handicraft activities and the

monitoring of 33 indigenous women's organizations in the Alto Rio Negro region. Both in the meeting with the leaders and in the workshop, it was noticeable how men still have difficulty in accepting female participation. Despite actively participating in the workshop, Elisângela often had to deal with comments or behaviors that reinforce male prejudice as regards to female participation. When she positioned herself, she often dealt with jokes and parallel conversations that hindered her concentration when speaking, sometimes even preventing her from finishing her speech, showing she did not count on the attention of the people she addressed.

On the theme of indigenous women, Elisângela says that the Department of women works together with that of young people and is contrary to Maria Baré's view that the theme has become a FOIRN work theme, more due to the demand of the state as well as the demand of national and international organizations than due to the demand of women. She also talks about the difficulties of occupying a position like the one she exercises: "men are sometimes laughing at us because we occupy these spaces ... It is a challenge for women to occupy these spaces" and she comments that the indigenous culture itself is an impediment for the political participation of women. She comments that the tasks related to household chores are also an obstacle for the participation.

She argues that it is necessary to value women and the role they play in indigenous communities. She says that in the scope of the elaboration of the PGTA, a leader that is responsible for conducting consultative interviews with indigenous families, asked only the husband what activities he carried out in the community. She says that she and other indigenous women would like to be able to tell their stories and have them recorded. She says that whenever she can, she tries to instigate men to bring their wives to the meetings, but that almost never happens.

She questions: "What does land demarcation mean for indigenous women? The expression "land demarcation" came from the government, it is not ours. We only use this word so that we can have a government certificate to say that the land that was already ours, is in fact ours. The earth is our mother, the earth is our home. We cannot talk about any other topic of public policies without talking about land. And we can see that the earth is our body. The migrant arrives, invades the territory and nobody likes it".

She also mentions the inadequacies of the Maria da Penha Law when applied to the indigenous context: "[...] the Maria da Penha law does not serve indigenous women well - because the Maria da Penha law is not suitable. The man is arrested, but he is the family's breadwinner and they do not want men to be arrested". At the same time, she suggests that it is important to have more workshops about the law and that there are no police stations for women. She also thinks it is important for men to participate in debates on the topic of gender violence. She says that violence against girls and women is a reality and that many women often refuse to talk about the topic because they are threatened by husbands, relatives and other community members.

Another note is about situations that involve the violation of children and adolescents' rights. There are frequent reports of violence, as also of illegal adoptions. Irregular adoptions might have become so recurrent that the Child Protective Services has carried out awareness activities to prevent these situations from occurring. She believes it is important to have a system in the municipality that records cases of abandonment and violence against children.

It reports that indigenous women are often forbidden to perform gynecological exams, such as preventive exams, due to the fact that almost all of the health agents working in the region are men, which means that parents and husbands do not let them have access to certain public health services. She also says that there are great difficulties in promoting support actions for recently contacted indigenous peoples. She says there are high rates of suicide and violence and that it would be important to have specific teams that speak the language of each people in order to have these topics discussed. Finally, she mentions that there is no Secretariat of Policies for Women in the municipality. There is only one coordinator's office for women and it is linked to the Secretariat of Social Assistance, however, this organization does not have its own resources to perform the activities.

In relation to young people, the themes that emerge resemble those of other places, such as the lack of work, even among young people who have completed formal education. The lack of a wider range of university courses is also repeated as an issue. The result of the low diversity of training means that there is a concentration of people trained in the same areas, without having a market for that.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With the completion of the process of technical meetings and regional workshops for the construction of safeguards, the need for significant improvements and investments in human resources was identified. When it comes to management, it was identified that coordination and political articulation have to be improved (including the alignment of overlaps in program actions at the state and federal levels). These investments should aim at articulating solutions that can act in the main weaknesses and challenges already experienced in the local context, such as deforestation vectors and land conflicts, among others, which represent concrete challenges in terms of socio-environmental safeguards in a state with the magnitude and complexity of Amazonas.

Additionally, it will be necessary that the State Environment Secretariat in the state of Amazonas (SEMA), in cooperation with the State Environment Council (CE-MAAM), the Council for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CDSPCT) and the state Forum of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environmental Services (FAMC) hold dialogues and articulations with other representatives from the civil society that are not yet present in these formal spaces. Such articulations are fundamental for the design of the Climate and Carbon Regulation Program, its governance, operating rules, transparency, monitoring and control to be transparent and inclusive so that social inequalities can be mitigated.

Finally, it is worth emphasizing the need to design a more comprehensive consultation for the definition of indicators for socio-environmental safeguards, that are appropriate to the context of the state of Amazonas, in order to consider other peculiarities of the state, as well as ensuring the respect for the right to free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and traditional populations who may be affected by this policy.

GLOSSARY

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or Climate (UNFCCC):

Adopted in 1992, with the aim of achieving the stabilization of concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a level that prevents hazardous anthropic interference on the climate system, during a period that might be sufficient to allow ecosystems to get naturally adapted to climate change, so as to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner. Convention under which REDD+ was negotiated and implemented.

Forest carbon stocks: Amount of carbon stored in a forest, this includes the carbon content found in the soil, litter, vegetation and dead wood.

Greenhouse Gases (GHG): gases that absorb part of the sun's rays and redistribute them in the form of radiation in the atmosphere, heating the planet in a phenomenon called the greenhouse effect. The main GHG that exist are: CO2 (carbon dioxide), CH4 (methane gas), N2O (nitrous oxide), O3 (Ozone), halocarbons and water vapor.

REDD+: is an instrument developed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to financially reward developing countries for their results related to the activities of: (i) reducing emissions from deforestation; (ii) reduction of emissions from forest degradation; (iii) conservation of forest carbon stocks; (iv) sustainable management of forests; and (v) increase in forest carbon stocks.

Socio-environmental safeguards: REDD+ safeguards have been defined, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as general guidelines that must be observed by countries that wish to be rewarded for the results achieved in REDD+.

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